

EPA Jacket 82557-2

Material to be added to an e-Jacket/Jacket

Reg. # 82557-2

Decision # 480611

Description: update emergency contact info

☐ Material(s) Sent to Data Extraction Contractors:

☐ Stamped Label Dated _____

☒ Notification Dated 8/9/13

☐ New CSF(s) Dated _____

☐ Other: _____

☐ Other Action/Comments: _____

File this coversheet and attached materials in the jacket. It must be well organized and clipped together, NOT STAPLED. Then give the jacket with the coversheet and materials to staff in the Information Services Center (ISC) (Room S-4900). If a jacket is full or only available as an image, please file materials in a new jacket and bring it down to the (ISC). For further information please call 703-605-0716.

Reviewer: Tom Harris

Phone: 308-9423

Division: RD

Date: 8/9/13

Harris, Thomas

From: Jane Miller [jmillier@biologicconsulting.com]
Sent: Friday, July 12, 2013 9:51 AM
To: Harris, Thomas
Subject: Re: Sinon Methomyl Actions
Attachments: 82557-2.20130711.pdf; 82557-2.20121126.pdf; 82557-3.20130711.pdf;
82557-3.20121217.pdf

Please find attached the labels that you had requested to complete these Notification actions.

Best Regards,

Jane M. Miller

BIOLOGIC CONSULTING, INC.

115 Obtuse Hill Road
Brookfield, CT 06804

Tel: 203-740-1200
Fax: 203-740-1220



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

8/9/2013

Jane Miller, agent for
Sinon USA, LLC
c/o Biologic, Inc.
115 Obtuse Hill Road
Brookfield, CT 06804

Subject: Methomyl 29 SL Insecticide, EPA Reg. # 82557-2
Label Notification submitted 6/27/2013
acknowledged

Dear Ms. Miller:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 dated 6/27/2013 the product EPA Reg. # 82557-2 Methomyl 29 SL Insecticide. The purpose of the notification is to update the emergency contact information.

The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action(s) requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10. The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

Please be reminded that 40 CFR 156.140(a)(4) requires that a batch code, lot number, or other code identifying the batch of the pesticide distributed and sold be placed on nonrefillable containers. The code may appear on the label or durably marked on the container itself.

If you have any questions, please call me directly at (703) 308-9423.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "TCH".

Thomas C. Harris
Biologist
Insecticide Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Harris.Thomas@epa.gov
(703) 308-9423



United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

☐ Registration
☐ Amendment
☒ Other

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number 82557-2	2. EPA Product Manager J. Hebert	3. Proposed Classification <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) Methomyl 29 SL Insecticide	PM# 01	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) Sinon USA, LLC c/o Biologic, Inc. 115 Obtuse Hill Road Brookfield, CT 06804 <input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is a new address	6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3) (b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to: EPA Reg. No. _____ Product Name _____	

Section - II

<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment - Explain below.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____	<input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

This is a notification to correct the emergency telephone number as per PR Notice 98-10. This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and the EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:				2. Type of Container	
Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Paper <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		
* Certification must be submitted		If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt.	No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt	No. per container
3. Location of Net Contents Information <input type="checkbox"/> Label <input type="checkbox"/> Container		4. Size(s) Retail Container		5. Location of Label Directions <input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product <input type="checkbox"/> Lithograph <input type="checkbox"/> Paper glued <input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled			<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)			
Name Jane M. Miller	Title Agent	Telephone No. (Include Area Code) (203) 740-1200	
Certification I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.			6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
2. Signature 	3. Title Agent		
4. Typed Name Jane M. Miller	5. Date June 27, 2013		

BIOLOGIC CONSULTING, INC.
agribusiness professionals

June 27, 2013

Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
US Environmental Protection Agency
One Potomac Yard
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Room S-4900, 4th Floor
Arlington, VA 22202

Attention: Mr. John Hebert (PM#07)

Re: "Methomyl 29 SL Insecticide"; EPA Reg. No. 82557-2
Notification to correct the Emergency Contact Phone Number

Dear Mr. Hebert:

On behalf of Sinon USA, Inc. please find enclosed this Application for Pesticide Notification for the above-mentioned product. This Notification is to correct the emergency telephone number on this label. In conversations with DuPont it was discovered that the emergency telephone number on the Sinon label was theirs, so we have included new language for emergency telephone numbers on the label.

This action fits the definition of a Notification and:

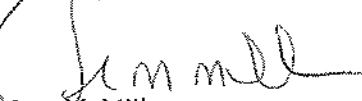
"This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and the EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA."

The following documents are enclosed to process this Notification:

1. Application for Pesticide Notification (8570-1)
2. One (1) copy of the revised label with the additional text underlined/highlighted and the deleted text lined out/highlighted.
3. One (1) clean copy of the label.

Should you have any questions, or wish to reach me, please feel free to contact our office at 203-740-1200.

Sincerely,



Jane M. Miller
Agent to Sinon USA, Inc.

cc: [illegible]

[illegible]

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to High Acute Toxicity to Humans.

For retail sale and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Direct supervision for this product requires the certified applicator to review federal and supplemental label instructions with all personnel prior to application, mixing, loading, or repair or cleaning of application equipment.

GROUP

1A

INSECTICIDE

METHOMYL 29 SL INSECTICIDE

[alt. brand name: Corrida™ 29 SL Insecticide]

Water Soluble Liquid

Contains 2.4 lbs active ingredient per gallon.

Active ingredient:

Methomyl

(S-methyl-N-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]thioacetimidate)

Other Ingredients:

TOTAL

By Weight

29%

71%

100%

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO



POISON

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

EPA Reg. No. 82557-2

EPA Est.: 70552-TWN-001

Net Contents: _____

Manufactured For:

Sinon USA, Inc.
1080 Carol Lane, Suite 264
Lafayette, CA 94549

NOTIFICATION

AUG - 9 2013

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CONTAINS METHANOL. Methanol may cause blindness. Restricted Use Pesticide due to acute oral and primary eye irritation Toxicity Category I. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Fatal if swallowed. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

FIRST AID	
This Product is an N-Methyl Carbamate insecticide.	
IF SWALLOWED:	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
ATROPINE IS AN ANTIDOTE --SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION AT ONCE IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING. If poisoning symptoms appear, get medical attention. POISONING SYMPTOMS — Methomyl poisoning produces effects associated with anticholinesterase activity which may include weakness, blurred vision, headache, nausea, abdominal cramps, discomfort in the chest, constriction of pupils, sweating, slow pulse, muscle tremors. If poisoning symptoms appear, refer to First Aid section on front panel of METHOMYL 29 SL label and seek medical attention at once.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For information on this product, contact the National Pesticide Information Center, 1-800-858-7378, Monday-Friday, 7:30 AM-3:30 PM PST. You may also contact the National Poison Control Center, 1-800-222-1222, day or night, for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. TREATMENT — Atropine sulfate should be used for treatment. Administer repeated doses, 1.2 to 2.0 mg. intravenously every 10 to 30 minutes until full atropinization is achieved. Maintain atropinization until the patient recovers. Artificial respiration or oxygen may be necessary. Allow no further exposure to any cholinesterase inhibitor until recovery is assured. Do not use 2-PAM for exposure to METHOMYL 29 SL alone. However, for exposure to combinations of METHOMYL 29 SL and organophosphorous insecticides, 2-PAM may be used as required to supplement the atropine sulfate treatment. Do not use morphine.	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category B on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and others exposed to the diluted spray solution must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear(goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

Mixers, loaders, cleaners, repairers of application equipment, and others exposed to the concentrate must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear(goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- When cleaning equipment, wear a chemical resistant apron

For overhead exposure, wear chemical-resistant headgear.

For exposures in enclosed areas, a respirator with either an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or a canister with any R, P, or HE prefilter.

For exposures outdoors, Dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P, or HE prefilter.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

Human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

The enclosed cabs must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)]. The handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must not assist in the mixing and loading operations.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove personal protective equipment immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and mammals. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground-water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Do not apply by ground equipment within 25 feet, or by air within 100 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, estuaries, commercial fish ponds and natural, permanent streams, marshes or natural, permanent ponds. Increase the buffer zone to 450 feet from the above aquatic areas when ultra low volume application is made.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact worker or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not formulate this product into other end-use products without written permission from Sinon.

METHOMYL 29 SL insecticide must be used only in accordance with directions for use on this label or in separate Sinon supplemental labeling.

Sinon will not be responsible for use of the product in a manner not specified by Sinon in the product's labeling and User assumes all risk for such use.

Use only in commercial and farm plantings. Not for use in home plantings. Not for use during any period after a commercial crop site is opened for public entry as a "U-Pick", "Pick Your Own" or similar operation; in no case shall preharvest applications be made after first public entry. The restricted entry interval and preharvest interval for the crop stated elsewhere on this label must be followed.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI). REI Summary: apple, cotton, grapefruit, lemon, nectarines, oranges, tangelo, tangerine = 3 day REI; peaches = 4 day REI; all other WPS uses = 48 hour REI.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls.

Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber.

Shoes plus socks.

Protective eyewear.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

METHOMYL 29 SL is a water soluble liquid that is applied by foliar application to control many important insect pests. METHOMYL 29 SL is mixed with water for application.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by instructions provided in a supplemental, SLN or this product label.
- **Chemigation:** Overhead sprinkler chemigation is allowed for use in alfalfa, barley, succulent and dry beans, oats, onions, succulent peas, potatoes, rye, sugar beets, sweet corn and wheat. Drip chemigation is allowed for onions. See Federal Supplemental labeling for overhead sprinkler chemigation directions for use in sweet corn, succulent peas and succulent and dry beans; and for directions for use for drip chemigation in onions. Refer to supplemental, or Special Local Need (SLN) labeling or the crop specific sections of this label for use directions for chemigation.
- Hand-held equipment is prohibited for applications to crops. This product must be applied to crops only with mechanical ground, overhead sprinkler chemigation or aerial application equipment.

SCOUTING

Monitor insect populations to determine whether or not there is a need for application of METHOMYL 29 SL based on locally determined economic thresholds. More than one treatment of METHOMYL 29 SL may be required to control a population of pests.

BENEFICIAL ARTHROPODS

METHOMYL 29 SL at rates of 2/5 to 3/4 pt. per acre helps conserve certain beneficials, including big-eyed bugs, damsel bugs, flower bugs and spiders in cotton and soybeans. While these beneficials cannot be relied upon to control pests, they are of potential value and should be monitored along with pests in pest management programs on these crops.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, METHOMYL 29 SL insecticide is a group 1A insecticide. Repeated exclusive use of METHOMYL 29 SL or other group 1A insecticides may lead to the buildup of resistant strains of insects in some crops. Not all members of this group have been shown to be cross-resistant. Different resistance mechanisms that are not linked to target site of action, such as enhanced metabolism, are common for this group of chemicals. Alternation of compounds from different sub-groups within this group may be an acceptable part of an integrated pest management program.

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. When this occurs, the recommended dosages fail to suppress the pest population below the economic threshold. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. These strategies may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternation of mode-of-action classes of insecticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternate method of control for your area. For additional information on insect resistance monitoring, visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irac-online.org>.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product should be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Spray equipment must be clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before applying METHOMYL 29 SL.

Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. Add METHOMYL 29 SL directly to spray tank. Mix thoroughly. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; do not use air agitation. Spray mix should not be stored overnight in spray tank.

Compatibility — Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is recommended that users premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.). Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures.

Do not use METHOMYL 29 SL with Bordeaux mixture, "Du Ter" (triphenyltin hydroxide), lime sulfur, "Rayplex" iron nor in highly alkaline solutions. Use mildly alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of insecticidal activity.

Tank Mixing Sequence - Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. Water soluble bags.
2. Water dispersible granules.
3. Wettable powders.
4. Water based suspensions concentrates.
5. METHOMYL 29 SL and other water soluble concentrates.
6. Oil based suspension concentrates.
7. Emulsifiable concentrates.
8. Adjuvants, surfactants, oils, soluble fertilizers and drift retardants: Follow local practice and manufacturer's recommendation.

APPLICATION

Apply at the recommended rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

Follow-up treatments of METHOMYL 29 SL should be applied, as needed, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. On most crops, METHOMYL 29 SL should be applied at 5 to 7 day intervals to maintain control. Refer to crop specific directions for use in the crop tables for more specific information on treatment intervals.

Use sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage. Since METHOMLY 29 SL is a fast acting contact insecticide, best results follow direct spraying of the target insect.

For aerial, use a minimum of 2 gals. per acre (gpa) except 10 gpa for nectarines and peaches; 15 gpa for oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangelos and tangerines.

METHOMYL 29 SL is recommended for use as a low volume aerial spray 0.53 gpa (2L) for cotton* and soybeans* and 1gpa for the crops listed below providing the following conditions are met:

- equipment is adjusted to distribute spray uniformly over the spray swath,
- wind conditions and other factors such as temperature and humidity are such that the spray is delivered to the target area,
- local regulations do not prohibit low-volume aerial sprays,
- use rates are applied as directed on the package label or supplemental labeling for the following crops:

Alfalfa	Celery	Peas (succulent)
Anise	Collards	Peppermint
Asparagus	Corn	Peppers
Barley	Cotton	Potato
Beans	Cucumber	Rye
Broccoli	Lettuce	Soybean
Brussels sprouts	Melons	Spinach
Cabbage	Mint	Sugar beet
Carrot	Oats	Summer Squash
Cauliflower	Peanuts	Wheat

Apply the low rates on small plants, small insects and light infestations of insects. Use intermediate rates on large insects and heavier infestations of insects. Use 1 to 3 applications of the highest recommended rate for controlling severe infestations. Thereafter, use the lowest rate possible to maintain control.

*Not Registered for aerial application in a diluted volume of less than 1 gal in CA.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

CHEMIGATION

Instructions for the Use of METHOMYL 29 SL on Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Green and Dry Bulb Onions, Potatoes, Rye, Sugar Beets and Wheat Using Overhead Sprinkler Chemigation

Overhead chemigation applications offer the advantage of greater penetration and coverage of the target plant. However, typical chemigation applications are more dilute than ground or aerial applications. For best results, it is recommended to keep the concentration of METHOMYL 29 SL as high as possible in the application. Apply METHOMYL 29 SL in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. METHOMYL 29 SL is most active as a contact insecticide, although it does also have activity via ingestion of treated plants. For best results, applications of METHOMYL 29 SL should take place when the insects are active and most likely to come into direct contact with the application.

Types of Irrigation Systems:

METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems for control of various pests. The irrigation system used must provide uniform water distribution. Do not use filter screens smaller than 50 mesh throughout the system, due to possible build up of material on 100 mesh or smaller screens. Do not apply METHOMYL 29 SL through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by instructions provided in a supplemental, SLN or this product label.

Directions for Chemigation:

Preparation

A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of METHOMYL 29 SL in chemigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Add 1/4 to 1/2 of the desired amount of water and then measure the required amount of METHOMYL 29 SL into the tank. Complete filling the tank by adding the required amount of water. Agitate thoroughly to insure a uniform solution of METHOMYL 29 SL. Once in solution, no further agitation is required. Injection solution should not be stored overnight. Highly alkaline water should be buffered so that the pH of the spray solution is in the range of neutral to slightly acidic (pH 5-7).

Injection Into Chemigation Systems

Inject the proper amount of the METHOMYL 29 SL solution into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water.

Uniform Water Distribution

The irrigation system used for application of METHOMYL 29 SL must provide for uniform distribution of METHOMYL 29 SL treated water. Non-uniform distribution might result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.

Equipment Calibration

Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying METHOMYL 29 SL. Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturer or other experts.

Monitoring of Chemigation Applications

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for cleaners and repairers of application equipment when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when METHOMYL 29 SL is in the irrigation water.

Required System Safety Devices

Do not connect any irrigation system used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices are in place. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year.

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

Posting of Areas to be Treated

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes, or any other public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to all the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The signs shall be printed in ENGLISH. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period. All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color, which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words "KEEP OUT", followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the

word "STOP". Below the symbol shall be the words "PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATED WATER". Posting for chemigation does not replace other posting and reentry requirements for farm worker safety.

Operation

Start the water pump and sprinkler, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Start the injector and calibrate the injection system according to the directions above. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. Apply METHOMYL 29 SL in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

End guns must be turned off during the application, if they irrigate nontarget areas or if they do not provide uniform application and coverage.

It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of control panels, chemical supply tanks, wellheads and system safety devices be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.

Cleaning the System

Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedures for your injection system.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed:

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information](#).

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.

- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types and the lowest drift.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height** - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Swath Adjustment** - When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the fields, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions.

Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS

Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. These sprayers are not suitable for applying herbicides. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Alfalfa	Pea Aphid Lygus Bugs Blotch Leafminer Aphids Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil Larvae Loopers Beet Armyworm Armyworm Alfalfa Caterpillar Fall Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7*	48 hrs.
	Alfalfa Weevil Larvae	3		
	Variegated Cutworm	3/4 - 3		
	Do not apply to dormant or semidormant alfalfa when min. daily temp. is 50°F. or lower. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Chemigation – METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Do not apply within 7 days of cutting or allowing livestock to graze.			
Anise (Fennel)	Cabbage Looper	3	7	48 hrs.
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.			
Apple Ground application only	Apple Aphid Rosy Apple Aphid Tufted Apple Budmoth Green Fruitworm Tarnished Plant Bug	1 1/2 – 3*	14	72 hrs.
	Codling Moth (10-12 day spray intervals)			
	Leafrollers (Fruittree, Obliquebanded, Redbanded, Variegated) Lesser Appleworm White Apple Leafhopper Tentiform Leafminer Cutworm	3*		
	Do not use on Early Macintosh & Wealthy varieties. Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. * Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Asparagus	Beet Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Asparagus Beetle Spotted Asparagus Beetle White Cutworm Redbacked Cutworm	1 1/2 – 3	1	48 hrs.
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.			
Avocado	Western Avocado Leafroller Omnivorous Looper	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs.
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMLY 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			
Barley	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs.
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			
Beans (Succulent) Including: Kidney beans Lima beans Mung beans Navy beans Pinto beans Snap beans Wax beans Broad beans Fava beans Asparagus beans Blackeyed peas Cowpeas Chickpeas Garbanzo beans Sweet lupine White sweet lupine White lupine Grain lupine	Leafhopper Mexican Bean Beetle	3/4 - 3	Succulent Beans 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt. -- 1, over 1 1/2 pt. -- 3; 3 Vines 7 Hay	48 hrs.
	Fall Armyworm Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Yellowstriped Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Lygus Bugs Thrips Aphids Loopers *	1 1/2 – 3		
	European Corn Borer (Ovicide & Larvicide)-- Initiate when moth flights first appear and-continue preventive treatments at 3-4 day intervals to control eggs and larvae			
	Spotted Cucumber Beetle	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre /crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Beans (Dry) (Same as Succulent Beans)	(Same as Succulent Beans)	(Same as Succulent Beans)	14 Dry Beans * 14 Vines * 14 Hay *	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre /crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA. * Do not apply within 14 days of cutting.			
Beets (Table)	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3	0 - Roots 10 - Tops	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Cabbage Looper			
	Diamondback Moth			
	Cucumber Beetle	1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.				
Bermudagrass pasture	Fall Armyworm	3/4 - 3	7 Forage * 3 Dehydrated Hay **	48 hrs
	Armyworm Striped Grass Looper			
Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. * Do not apply within 7 days of feeding forage or allowing livestock to graze. ** Do not apply within 3 days of cutting for hay.				
Blueberries	Blueberry Leafhopper	1 1/2	3	48 hrs.
	Aphids			
	Tussock Moth			
	Weevil			
	Sharp-Nosed Leafhopper			
	Cranberry Fruitworm *	1 1/2 - 3		
	Cherry Fruitworm *			
	Flea Beetle (larvae)	3		
Sawfly (larvae)				
Blueberry Leafroller				
Blueberry Maggot	3/4 - 1 1/2			
Do not apply during bloom. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. * For ground use only.				
Broccoli	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **	3	48 hrs.
	Diamondback Moth			
	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3 **		
Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Brussels Sprouts	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Imported Cabbageworm			
	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 **		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Cabbage	Loopers *	1 1/2 - 3 **	1	48 hrs
	Diamondback Moth			
	Fall Armyworm			
	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3 **		
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 **		
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 15 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA. **Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Carrot	Aster Leafhopper	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs
	Armyworms			
	Beet Armyworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Cauliflower	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **		
	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 **		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Celery	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7	48 hrs
	Aster Leafhopper			
	Loopers	3		
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Armyworms	3/4 - 3		
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Chicory	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	80	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Leafhoppers			
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.				
Chinese Cabbage	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 *	10	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm			
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. * Minimum of 25 gallons water per acre by ground or 5 gallons by air.				
Collards (Fresh market only)	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2	10	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Imported Cabbageworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Beet Armyworm			
	Loopers*			
Do not apply when temp. is less than 50° F. Do not apply when crop is less than 10" tall. Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Corn (Field, Popcorn & Seed)	Earworm, - (Ovicide/Larvicide) Armyworm Fall Armyworm European Corn Borer - Ears 1 - 3 days or as needed Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	3/4 - 1 1/2	21 Ears 3 Forage* 21 Stover*	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 7.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. *Corn forage is green actively growing plants that are harvested with the ears intact. The plants can be fed directly to animals or used to make silage. Corn stover are the parts of the plant that remain after removal of the grain at full plant maturity. These remaining stalks and leaves can be fed as roughage to animals.			
Corn (Sweet)	Earworm--Whorl as needed	1 - 1 1/2	0 Ears 3 Forage 21 Stover	48 hrs
	Fall Armyworm Armyworm Earworm, - (Ovicide/Larvicide) European Corn Borer -Ears 1 - 3 days or as needed Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	1 1/2		
Certain hybrid varieties of sweet corn are susceptible to methomyl injury. Treat a small area to determine crop safety before full scale spraying. Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 28 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 1 day.				
Cotton U.S.--	Ovicide/Larvicide - Bollworm Tobacco Budworm (Initiate schedule when significant numbers of eggs are present. Continue at 3 to 5-day intervals while eggs are present and larval control is adequate. If significant larvae survive, use higher rates below.) Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Start treatment on low level population for suppression.	2/5 - 3/4 (see Insect Predators section)	15	72 hrs
	Cotton Leafworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Cotton Fleahopper (as needed)	2/5 - 3/4		
	Aphids, Thrips	3/4		
East of Rockies only --	(Early Season) Bollworm Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Cotton Leafperforator Fall Armyworm Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Use as occasional spray in regular schedule but not more often than every 10 days.	1 1/2		

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Cotton (cont'd) East of Rockies only –	(Late Season) Bollworm Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Cotton Leafperforator Fall Armyworm Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adult and nymphs) Up to 3 applications at 3-5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants.	1 1/2 - 2 1/4	15	72 hrs.
Texas	Cotton Aphid	3/4 - 2	15	72 hrs
West of Rockies only--	Larvicide for worms: Bollworm Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm Tobacco Budworm Lygus Bugs	1 1/2 - 2 1/4		
	Cotton Leafperforator	1 - 2 1/4		
For applications West of the Rockies, make applications on 3-5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants. For all applications made to cotton in the United States: Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. Do not graze or feed. Use may redden cotton; if excessive stop or alternate with other insecticides.				
Cucumber	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 - 3 1 1/2	1 1/2 pt. -- 1 Over 1 1/2 pt.--3	48 hrs
Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop.				
Eggplant	Green Peach Aphid	3/4 - 3	5	48 hrs
	Tomato Pinworm (Ground Application Only) Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm	1 1/2 - 3		
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Endive, Escarole	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2-3	10	48 hrs
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.				
Garlic	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2**	7	48 hrs
Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Grapefruit CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Fruitree Leafroller Orange Tortrix Western Tussock Moth Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Horseradish Ground application only	Aphids Thrips	1 1/2	65	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Leafy Green Vegetables: Beet (tops) Dandelions, Kale, Mustard Greens Parsley, Swiss Chard, Turnip Greens	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper * Diamondback Moth Imported Cabbageworm	1 1/2-3	10	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. * Do not use for Cabbage Looper in AL & GA.			
Lemon CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Lentils	Western Yellowstriped Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	21	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			
Lettuce (head varieties and Leaf varieties)	Alfalfa Looper	3/4 - 3	3/4 - 1 1/2 pt. -- 7 over 1 1/2 pt. -- 10	48 hrs
	Thrips	1 1/2 - 3		
	Aphids			
	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Aster Leafhopper			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Lettuce (head varieties) Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 15 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. Lettuce (leaf varieties) Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days.			
	Melons Including: Cantaloupe Casaba Santa Claus melon Crenshaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Persian melon Golden Pershaw melon Mango melon Pineapple melon Snake melon Watermelon	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	
Variegated Cutworm		1 1/2		
Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Mint (Peppermint, Spearmint)	Variegated Cutworm	3	14	48 hrs
	Alfalfa Looper			
	Flea Beetles	2 1/4 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Nectarine CA & AZ only	Thrips	1 1/2 -3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 3 applications/crop.			
Oats	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. *Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. **Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			
Onions (Green & Dry Bulb)	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3 **	7 Green and Dry Bulb Onions	48 hrs
	Thrips*			
	Variegated Cutworm Black Cutworm	3 **		
	Onions, green Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 5 days. Onions, dry bulb Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 5 days. *Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control thrips. Begin applications before thrips populations reach 3-5 thrips per plant. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL and a wetting agent. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.			
Oranges CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Fruittree Leafroller Beet Armyworm Citrus Cutworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Peaches	Catfacing Insects (Plant Bugs and Stink Bugs) - begin at petal fall and continue in cover sprays at 7-to 10-day intervals Oriental Fruit Moth * - begin at petal fall; use trapping devices and frequent field inspection to determine need for treatment Continue treatment in cover sprays and alternate with residual-type insecticides registered for this use. Green Peach Aphid	3 pt (or 3/4 Pt per 100 gal up to 400 gal per acre)	4	4 days
	Do not apply more than 1B pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop. * Oriental Fruit Moth (Ground Application Only).			
Peanuts	Corn Earworm * Potato Leafhopper Fall Armyworm	3/4 - 3	21	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/4 - 3		
	Green Cloverworm Velvetbean Caterpillar Cabbage Looper Soybean Looper** Thrips Granulate Cutworm	1 1/2 - 3		
Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. Do not feed treated vines. * METHOMYL 29 SL has ovicidal and larvicidal control on corn earworm. ** Soybean Looper is difficult to control. Do not apply to worms greater than 1/2" long. Use higher rate for severe infestations				
Pears Northeast only	Green Fruitworm Obliquebanded Leafroller	1 1/2 - 3 *	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 2 applications/crop. * Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre.			
Peas (succulent) Including: Pigeon peas Chick peas Garbanzo beans Dwarf peas Garden peas Green peas English Peas Field peas Edible pod peas	Alfalfa Looper Cabbage Looper * Pea Aphid Beet Armyworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 Peas 5 Forage 14 Hay	48 hrs
	Alfalfa Caterpillar Armyworm Green Cloverworm	3/4 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 3 days. * Do not use for Cabbage Looper in AL & GA.			
Pecans Southeast only	Aphids	1 1/2 - 3	30	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 7 applications/crop.			
Peppers Including: Bell Hot Pimentos Sweet	Loopers Beet Armyworm Green Peach Aphid Fall Armyworm Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	3	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	European Corn Borer	3		
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Pomegranates	Omnivorous Leafroller	21	3	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Potato	Tuberworm	1 1/2- 3	6	48 hrs
	Loopers			
	Aphids			
	Beet Armyworm			
	Leafhoppers			
	Fall Armyworm			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Flea Beetles			
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL for the target pests. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Repeat applications of METHOMYL 29 SL on a 5-7 day schedule, or longer as needed, to control tuberworm populations. An application schedule of effective insecticides with different modes of action may be needed to keep foliar feeding larval populations as low as possible prior to harvest to reduce the risk of larval damage to the tubers. Failure to adequately control tuberworm larvae prior to crop senescence or vinekill increases the risk of tuber damage.				
Rye	Armyworms	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Cereal Leaf Beetle*			
	Aphids**			
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).				
Sorghum, including Sudangrass (except Sweet Sorghum)	Sorghum Webworm	1 1/2*	14 **	48 hrs
	Sorghum Midge	3/4 - 1 1/2 *		
	- Apply when 50% bloom and 3-5 days later if needed.			
	Fall Armyworm (Sudworm)			
	Beet Armyworm			
	Corn Earworm			
	Armyworm			
Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop. * Minimum of 10 gallons per acre by ground or 2 gallons per acre by air. ** Do not apply within 14 days of feeding forage or cutting for hay.				
Soybeans	Green Cloverworm	2/5 - 3/4 (see Insect Predator section)	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Velvetbean Caterpillar			
	Mexican Bean Beetle	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Corn Earworm			
	Light to moderate infestations			
	Moderate to severe infestations			
Soybean Aphid	1/2 - 1			
	Beet Armyworm	3/4 - 1		
	Salt Marsh Caterpillar			
	Bean Leaf Beetle			
	Fall Armyworm			
	Thrips			
	Silver Spotted Skipper			
	Light to moderate infestations			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Soybeans (cont'd)	Moderate to severe infestations	1 - 1 1/2	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 4.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 3 applications/crop			
Spinach	Alfalfa Loopers Cabbage Looper Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply when min. daily temp. is 32° F. or lower. Do not apply to seedlings less than 3" diameter. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.			
Sugar Beet	Beet Webworm Flea Beetles Carion Beetles Beet Armyworm* Aphids* Western Yellowstriped Armyworm*	3/4 - 3	21 Roots 30 Tops	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. *Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control beet armyworm, aphids and western yellowstriped armyworm. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information.			
Summer Squash * Including: Crookneck squash Straightneck squash Scallop squash Vegetable marrow Spaghetti squash Hyotan Cucuzza Hechima Chinese okra Bitter melon Balsam pear Balsam apple Chinese Cucumber	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 1/2 pt. - 1 day over 1 1/2 pt. - 3 days	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop. * Fruit of the Gourd (Cucurbitaceae) family that are consumed when immature, 100% of the fruit is edible cooked or raw, once picked cannot be stored, has a soft rind which is easily penetrated, and if seeds were harvested they would not germinate.			
Tangelo, Tangerine CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			

EPA approved label 08 06 2012
 Last approved notification 12 17 2012
 Notification to correct emergency telephone number 06 24 2013

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Tobacco (Except shade)	Flea Beetle	3/4 - 1 1/2	5 Flue cured 14 Air or fire cured	48 hrs
	Hornworm			
	Loopers	1 1/2		
	Aphids			
Tomato - (Including Tomatillos *)	Tobacco Budworm		1	48 hrs
	Fall Armyworm			
	Do not apply more than 7.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop.			
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 16 applications/crop. * For tomatillos, do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop.			
Turf (For use on sod farms only)	Tomato Fruitworm	1 1/2 - 3		48 hrs
	Aphids			
	Hornworm			
	Loopers			
Wheat	Beet Armyworm		7	48 hrs
	Southern Armyworm			
	Pinworm			
	Fall Armyworm			
Turf (For use on sod farms only)	Armyworm	1 1/2		48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Do not graze or feed.			
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			
Turf (For use on sod farms only)	Sod Webworm (after application, sprinkle irrigate for 15 minutes)	3 (1.1 fl ozs. per 1000 sq. ft.)		48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Do not graze or feed.			
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not subject to temperatures below 32 degrees F. Store product in original container only. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining product contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain rinsate for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. *Refilling Container:* Refill this container with METHOMYL 29 SL containing methomyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. *Disposing of Container:* Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see proceeding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking.

FOR PUERTO RICO: PESTICIDES MUST BE STORED IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINER; DO NOT REUSE CONTAINER OR STORE CONTENTS IN ANY OTHER CONTAINER.

Notice: Please read the entire label, including the supplemental labeling enclosed. Before buying or using this product, read the Limitation of Warranty and Liability in the supplemental labeling. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, for a refund of the purchase price.

Notice to Buyer: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product, If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of SINON. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

SINON warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW SINON MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL SINON OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYERS OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SINON OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER

*EPA approved label 08 06 2012
Last approved notification 12 17 2012
Notification to correct emergency telephone number 06 24 2013*

FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, OR AT THE ELECTION OF SINON OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, SINON or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify SINON or a SINON Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Jane M. Miller
115 Obtuse Hill Road
Brookfield, CT 06804

JUN 21 2013

Subject: Notification (PRN) 98-10
EPA Registration # 82557-2
Submission Date: May 20, 2013

Dear Ms Miller:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 dated May 20, 2013 for the product EPA Reg No. 82557-2. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review and finds that the action(s) requested does not fall within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The RD has determined that this action is denied and our records have been updated accordingly. No further processing of this action will occur until a resubmission is made. The resubmission needs to be submitted as an amendment. If you have any questions regarding this submission, please contact Jessica Rogala at (703) 347-0263 or via email at rogala.jessica@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Rogala", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Jessica Rogala
Environmental Protection Specialist
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

BIOLOGIC CONSULTING, INC.
agribusiness professionals

May 16, 2013

Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
US Environmental Protection Agency
One Potomac Yard
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Room S-4900, 4th Floor
Arlington, VA 22202

Attention: Mr. John Hebert (PM#07)

Re: "Methomyl 29 SL Insecticide"; EPA Reg. No. 82557-2
Notification to correct "If Swallowed" instructions and Emergency Contact Phone Number

Dear Mr. Hebert:

On behalf of Sinon USA, Inc. please find enclosed this Application for Pesticide Notification for the above-mentioned product. This Notification is to address the following:

1. In our negotiated data compensation settlement with DuPont it was noted that the First Aid statement on the "me-too" ("Lannate LV", EPA Reg. No. 352-384) label as it relates to "If Swallowed", contains the recommendation to induce vomiting. Given the extreme acute toxicity of Methomyl, we believe that this is a more appropriate recommendation.
2. In our same discussion with DuPont it was discovered that the emergency telephone number on the Sinon label was theirs, so we have included new language for emergency telephone numbers on the label.

This action fits the definition of a Notification and:


"This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and the EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA."

The following documents are enclosed to process this Notification:

1. Application for Pesticide Notification (8570-1) — 2 missing *ELW*
2. One (1) copy of page 1 of the "me-too" label "Lannate LV", EPA Reg. No. 352-384.
3. One (1) copy of the revised label with the additional text underlined/highlighted and the deleted text lined out/highlighted.
4. One (1) clean copy of the label.
5. One (1) CD of the clean labeling in Pdf format

Should you have any questions, or wish to reach me, please feel free to contact our office at 203-740-1200.

Sincerely,


Jane M. Miller
Agent to Sinon USA, Inc.

115 Obtuse Hill Road • Brookfield, CT 06804
Tel: 203.740.1200 • Fax: 203.740.1220
Email: jmiller@biologicconsulting.com

EPA approved label 08 06 2011

Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

MARKED

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to High Acute Toxicity to Humans.

For retail sale and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Direct supervision for this product requires the certified applicator to review federal and supplemental label instructions with all personnel prior to application, mixing, loading, or repair or cleaning of application equipment.

GROUP

1A

INSECTICIDE

METHOMYL 29 SL INSECTICIDE

[alt. brand name: Corrida™ 29 SL Insecticide]

Water Soluble Liquid

Contains 2.4 lbs active ingredient per gallon.

Active ingredient:

Methomyl

(S-methyl-N-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]thioacetimidate)

Other Ingredients:

TOTAL

By Weight

29%

71%

100%

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO



POISON

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

EPA Reg. No. 82557-2

EPA Est.: 705S2-TWN-001

Net Contents: _____

Manufactured For:

Sinon USA, Inc.
1080 Carol Lane, Suite 264
Lafayette, CA 94549

DRAFT

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CONTAINS METHANOL. Methanol may cause blindness. Restricted Use Pesticide due to acute oral and primary eye irritation Toxicity Category I. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Fatal if swallowed. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

FIRST AID	
This Product is an N-Methyl Carbamate insecticide.	
IF SWALLOWED:	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. <u>Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</u> Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
ATROPINE IS AN ANTIDOTE --SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION AT ONCE IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING. If poisoning symptoms appear, get medical attention. POISONING SYMPTOMS — Methomyl poisoning produces effects associated with anticholinesterase activity which may include weakness, blurred vision, headache, nausea, abdominal cramps, discomfort in the chest, constriction of pupils, sweating, slow pulse, muscle tremors. If poisoning symptoms appear, refer to First Aid section on front panel of METHOMYL 29 SL label and seek medical attention at once.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. <u>For information on this product, contact the National Pesticide Information Center, 1-800-858-7378, Monday-Friday, 7:30 AM-3:30 PM PST. You may also contact the National Poison Control Center, 1-800-222-1222, day or night, for emergency medical treatment information.</u>	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. TREATMENT — Atropine sulfate should be used for treatment. Administer repeated doses, 1.2 to 2.0 mg. intravenously every 10 to 30 minutes until full atropinization is achieved. Maintain atropinization until the patient recovers. Artificial respiration or oxygen may be necessary. Allow no further exposure to any cholinesterase inhibitor until recovery is assured. Do not use 2-PAM for exposure to METHOMYL 29 SL alone. However, for exposure to combinations of METHOMYL 29 SL and organophosphorous insecticides, 2-PAM may be used as required to supplement the atropine sulfate treatment. Do not use morphine.	
For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free [enter phone number].	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category B on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and others exposed to the diluted spray solution must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear(goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

Mixers, loaders, cleaners, repairers of application equipment, and others exposed to the concentrate must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear(goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- When cleaning equipment, wear a chemical resistant apron

For overhead exposure, wear chemical-resistant headgear.

For exposures in enclosed areas, a respirator with either an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or a canister with any R, P, or HE prefilter.

For exposures outdoors, Dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P, or HE prefilter.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

Human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

The enclosed cabs must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)]. The handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must not assist in the mixing and loading operations.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove personal protective equipment immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

EPA approved label 08 06 2012

Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and mammals. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground-water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Do not apply by ground equipment within 25 feet, or by air within 100 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, estuaries, commercial fish ponds and natural, permanent streams, marshes or natural, permanent ponds. Increase the buffer zone to 450 feet from the above aquatic areas when ultra low volume application is made.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact worker or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not formulate this product into other end-use products without written permission from Sinon.

METHOMYL 29 SL insecticide must be used only in accordance with directions for use on this label or in separate Sinon supplemental labeling.

Sinon will not be responsible for use of the product in a manner not specified by Sinon in the product's labeling and User assumes all risk for such use.

Use only in commercial and farm plantings. Not for use in home plantings. Not for use during any period after a commercial crop site is opened for public entry as a "U-Pick", "Pick Your Own" or similar operation; in no case shall preharvest applications be made after first public entry. The restricted entry interval and preharvest interval for the crop stated elsewhere on this label must be followed.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI). REI Summary: apple, cotton, grapefruit, lemon, nectarines, oranges, tangelo, tangerine = 3 day REI; peaches = 4 day REI; all other WPS uses = 48 hour REI.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls.

Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber.

Shoes plus socks.

Protective eyewear.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

METHOMYL 29 SL is a water soluble liquid that is applied by foliar application to control many important insect pests. METHOMYL 29 SL is mixed with water for application.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by instructions provided in a supplemental, SLN or this product label.
- **Chemigation:** Overhead sprinkler chemigation is allowed for use in alfalfa, barley, succulent and dry beans, oats, onions, succulent peas, potatoes, rye, sugar beets, sweet corn and wheat. Drip chemigation is allowed for onions. See Federal Supplemental labeling for overhead sprinkler chemigation directions for use in sweet corn, succulent peas and succulent and dry beans; and for directions for use for drip chemigation in onions. Refer to supplemental, or Special Local Need (SLN) labeling or the crop specific sections of this label for use directions for chemigation.
- Hand-held equipment is prohibited for applications to crops. This product must be applied to crops only with mechanical ground, overhead sprinkler chemigation or aerial application equipment.

SCOUTING

Monitor insect populations to determine whether or not there is a need for application of METHOMYL 29 SL based on locally determined economic thresholds. More than one treatment of METHOMYL 29 SL may be required to control a population of pests.

BENEFICIAL ARTHROPODS

METHOMYL 29 SL at rates of 2/5 to 3/4 pt. per acre helps conserve certain beneficials, including big-eyed bugs, damsel bugs, flower bugs and spiders in cotton and soybeans. While these beneficials cannot be relied upon to control pests, they are of potential value and should be monitored along with pests in pest management programs on these crops.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, METHOMYL 29 SL insecticide is a group 1A insecticide. Repeated exclusive use of METHOMYL 29 SL or other group 1A insecticides may lead to the buildup of resistant strains of insects in some crops. Not all members of this group have been shown to be cross-resistant. Different resistance mechanisms that are not linked to target site of action, such as enhanced metabolism, are common for this group of chemicals. Alternation of compounds from different sub-groups within this group may be an acceptable part of an integrated pest management program.

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. When this occurs, the recommended dosages fail to suppress the pest population below the economic threshold. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. These strategies may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternation of mode-of-action classes of insecticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternate method of control for your area. For additional information on insect resistance monitoring, visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irac-online.org>.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product should be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Spray equipment must be clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before applying METHOMYL 29 SL.

Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. Add METHOMYL 29 SL directly to spray tank. Mix thoroughly. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; do not use air agitation. Spray mix should not be stored overnight in spray tank.

Compatibility — Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is recommended that users premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.). Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures.

Do not use METHOMYL 29 SL with Bordeaux mixture, "Du Ter" (triphenyltin hydroxide), lime sulfur, "Rayplex" iron nor in highly alkaline solutions. Use mildly alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of insecticidal activity.

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Last approved notification 12 17 2012

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Tank Mixing Sequence - Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. Water soluble bags.
2. Water dispersible granules.
3. Wettable powders.
4. Water based suspensions concentrates.
5. METHOMYL 29 SL and other water soluble concentrates.
6. Oil based suspension concentrates.
7. Emulsifiable concentrates.
8. Adjuvants, surfactants, oils, soluble fertilizers and drift retardants: Follow local practice and manufacturer's recommendation.

APPLICATION

Apply at the recommended rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

Follow-up treatments of METHOMYL 29 SL should be applied, as needed, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. On most crops, METHOMYL 29 SL should be applied at 5 to 7 day intervals to maintain control. Refer to crop specific directions for use in the crop tables for more specific information on treatment intervals.

Use sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage. Since METHOMYL 29 SL is a fast acting contact insecticide, best results follow direct spraying of the target insect.

For aerial, use a minimum of 2 gals. per acre (gpa) except 10 gpa for nectarines and peaches; 15 gpa for oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangelos and tangerines.

METHOMYL 29 SL is recommended for use as a low volume aerial spray 0.53 gpa (2L) for cotton* and soybeans* and 1gpa for the crops listed below providing the following conditions are met:

- equipment is adjusted to distribute spray uniformly over the spray swath,
- wind conditions and other factors such as temperature and humidity are such that the spray is delivered to the target area,
- local regulations do not prohibit low-volume aerial sprays,
- use rates are applied as directed on the package label or supplemental labeling for the following crops:

Alfalfa	Celery	Peas (succulent)
Anise	Collards	Peppermint
Asparagus	Corn	Peppers
Barley	Cotton	Potato
Beans	Cucumber	Rye
Broccoli	Lettuce	Soybean
Brussels sprouts	Melons	Spinach
Cabbage	Mint	Sugar beet
Carrot	Oats	Summer Squash
Cauliflower	Peanuts	Wheat

Apply the low rates on small plants, small insects and light infestations of insects. Use intermediate rates on large insects and heavier infestations of insects. Use 1 to 3 applications of the highest recommended rate for controlling severe infestations. Thereafter, use the lowest rate possible to maintain control.

*Not Registered for aerial application in a diluted volume of less than 1 gal in CA.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.

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Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

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Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

CHEMIGATION

Instructions for the Use of METHOMYL 29 SL on Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Green and Dry Bulb Onions, Potatoes, Rye, Sugar Beets and Wheat Using Overhead Sprinkler Chemigation

Overhead chemigation applications offer the advantage of greater penetration and coverage of the target plant. However, typical chemigation applications are more dilute than ground or aerial applications. For best results, it is recommended to keep the concentration of METHOMYL 29 SL as high as possible in the application. Apply METHOMYL 29 SL in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre.

METHOMYL 29 SL is most active as a contact insecticide, although it does also have activity via ingestion of treated plants. For best results, applications of METHOMYL 29 SL should take place when the insects are active and most likely to come into direct contact with the application.

Types of Irrigation Systems:

METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems for control of various pests. The irrigation system used must provide uniform water distribution. Do not use filter screens smaller than 50 mesh throughout the system, due to possible build up of material on 100 mesh or smaller screens. Do not apply METHOMYL 29 SL through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by instructions provided in a supplemental, SLN or this product label.

Directions for Chemigation:

Preparation

A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of METHOMYL 29 SL in chemigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Add 1/4 to 1/2 of the desired amount of water and then measure the required amount of METHOMYL 29 SL into the tank. Complete filling the tank by adding the required amount of water. Agitate thoroughly to insure a uniform solution of METHOMYL 29 SL. Once in solution, no further agitation is required. Injection solution should not be stored overnight. Highly alkaline water should be buffered so that the pH of the spray solution is in the range of neutral to slightly acidic (pH5-7).

Injection Into Chemigation Systems

Inject the proper amount of the METHOMYL 29 SL solution into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water.

Uniform Water Distribution

The irrigation system used for application of METHOMYL 29 SL must provide for uniform distribution of METHOMYL 29 SL treated water. Non-uniform distribution might result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.

Equipment Calibration

Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying METHOMYL 29 SL. Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturer or other experts.

Monitoring of Chemigation Applications

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for cleaners and repairers of application equipment when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when METHOMYL 29 SL is in the irrigation water.

Required System Safety Devices

Do not connect any irrigation system used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices are in place. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year.

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

Posting of Areas to be Treated

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes, or any other public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to all the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The signs shall be printed in ENGLISH. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period. All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words "KEEP OUT", followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word "STOP". Below the symbol shall be the words "PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATED WATER". Posting for chemigation does not replace other posting and reentry requirements for farm worker safety.

Operation

Start the water pump and sprinkler, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Start the injector and calibrate the injection system according to the directions above. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. Apply METHOMYL 29 SL in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

End guns must be turned off during the application, if they irrigate nontarget areas or if they do not provide uniform application and coverage.

It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of control panels, chemical supply tanks, wellheads and system safety devices be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.

Cleaning the System

Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedures for your injection system.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed:

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types and the lowest drift.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height** - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Swath Adjustment** - When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the fields, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions.

Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS

Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. These sprayers are not suitable for applying herbicides. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

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Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

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Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Alfalfa	Pea Aphid Lygus Bugs Blotch Leafminer Aphids Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil Larvae Loopers Beet Armyworm Armyworm Alfalfa Caterpillar Fall Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7*	48 hrs.
	Alfalfa Weevil Larvae	3		
	Variegated Cutworm	3/4 - 3		
	Do not apply to dormant or semidormant alfalfa when min. daily temp. is 50°F. or lower. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Chemigation – METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Do not apply within 7 days of cutting or allowing livestock to graze.			
Anise (Fennel)	Cabbage Looper	3	7	48 hrs.
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.			
Apple Ground application only	Apple Aphid Rosy Apple Aphid Tufted Apple Budmoth Green Fruitworm Tarnished Plant Bug	1 1/2 – 3*	14	72 hrs.
	Codling Moth (10-12 day spray intervals)			
	Leafrollers (Fruitree, Obliquebanded, Redbanded, Variegated) Lesser Appleworm White Apple Leafhopper Tentiform Leafminer Cutworm	3*		
	Do not use on Early Macintosh & Wealthy varieties. Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. * Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre.			

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Last approved notification 12 17 2012

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Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application ~ Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Asparagus	Beet Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Asparagus Beetle Spotted Asparagus Beetle White Cutworm Redbacked Cutworm	1 1/2 – 3	1	48 hrs.
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.			
Avocado	Western Avocado Leafroller Omnivorous Looper	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs.
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMLY 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			
Barley	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs.
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			
Beans (Succulent) Including: Kidney beans Lima beans Mung beans Navy beans Pinto beans Snap beans Wax beans Broad beans Fava beans Asparagus beans Blackeyed peas Cowpeas Chickpeas Garbanzo beans Sweet lupine White sweet lupine White lupine Grain lupine	Leafhopper Mexican Bean Beetle	3/4 - 3	Succulent Beans 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt. -- 1, over 1 1/2 pt. – 3; 3 Vines 7 Hay	48 hrs.
	Fall Armyworm Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Yellowstriped Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Lygus Bugs Thrips Aphids Loopers *	1 1/2 – 3		
	European Corn Borer (Ovicide & Larvicide)-- Initiate when moth flights first appear and-continue preventive treatments at 3-4 day intervals to control eggs and larvae			
	Spotted Cucumber Beetle	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre /crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA.			

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Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

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Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Beans (Dry) (Same as Succulent Beans)	(Same as Succulent Beans)	(Same as Succulent Beans)	14 Dry Beans * 14 Vines * 14 Hay *	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre /crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA. * Do not apply within 14 days of cutting.			
Beets (Table)	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3	0 - Roots 10 - Tops	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Cabbage Looper			
	Diamondback Moth			
	Cucumber Beetle	1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.				
Bermudagrass pasture	Fall Armyworm	3/4 - 3	7 Forage * 3 Dehydrated Hay **	48 hrs
	Armyworm Striped Grass Looper			
Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. * Do not apply within 7 days of feeding forage or allowing livestock to graze. ** Do not apply within 3 days of cutting for hay.				
Blueberries	Blueberry Leafhopper	1 1/2	3	48 hrs.
	Aphids			
	Tussock Moth			
	Weevil			
	Sharp-Nosed Leafhopper			
	Cranberry Fruitworm *	1 1/2 - 3		
	Cherry Fruitworm *			
	Flea Beetle (larvae)	3		
	Sawfly (larvae)			
	Blueberry Leafroller			
	Blueberry Maggot	3/4 - 1 1/2		
Do not apply during bloom. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. * For ground use only.				
Broccoli	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **	3	48 hrs.
	Diamondback Moth			
	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3 **		
Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				

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Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

MARKED

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Brussels Sprouts	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Imported Cabbageworm			
	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 **		
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.			
Cabbage	Loopers *	1 1/2 - 3 **	1	48 hrs
	Diamondback Moth			
	Fall Armyworm	3/4 - 3 **		
	Imported Cabbageworm			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 **		
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 15 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA. **Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Carrot	Aster Leafhopper	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs
	Armyworms			
	Beet Armyworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Cauliflower	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **		
	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 **		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Celery	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7	48 hrs
	Aster Leafhopper			
	Loopers	3		
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Armyworms	3/4 - 3		
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Chicory	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	80	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Leafhoppers			
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.				
Chinese Cabbage	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 *	10	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm			
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. * Minimum of 25 gallons water per acre by ground or 5 gallons by air.				
Collards (Fresh market only)	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2	10	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Imported Cabbageworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Beet Armyworm			
	Loopers*			
Do not apply when temp. is less than 50° F. Do not apply when crop is less than 10" tall. Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA.				

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Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

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Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Corn (Field, Popcorn & Seed)	Earworm, - (Ovicide/Larvicide) Armyworm Fall Armyworm European Corn Borer - Ears 1 - 3 days or as needed Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	3/4 - 1 1/2	21 Ears 3 Forage* 21 Stover*	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 7.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. *Corn forage is green actively growing plants that are harvested with the ears intact. The plants can be fed directly to animals or used to make silage. Corn stover are the parts of the plant that remain after removal of the grain at full plant maturity. These remaining stalks and leaves can be fed as roughage to animals.			
Corn (Sweet)	Earworm--Whorl as needed	1 - 1 1/2	0 Ears 3 Forage 21 Stover	48 hrs
	Fall Armyworm Armyworm Earworm, - (Ovicide/Larvicide) European Corn Borer -Ears 1 - 3 days or as needed Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	1 1/2		
	Certain hybrid varieties of sweet corn are susceptible to methomyl injury. Treat a small area to determine crop safety before full scale spraying. Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 28 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 1 day.			
Cotton U.S.--	Ovicide/Larvicide - Bollworm Tobacco Budworm (Initiate schedule when significant numbers of eggs are present. Continue at 3 to 5-day intervals while eggs are present and larval control is adequate. If significant larvae survive, use higher rates below.) Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Start treatment on low level population for suppression.	2/5 - 3/4 (see Insect Predators section)	15	72 hrs
	Cotton Leafworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Cotton Fleahopper (as needed)	2/5 - 3/4		
	Aphids, Thrips	3/4		
East of Rockies only --	(Early Season) Bollworm Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Cotton Leafperforator Fall Armyworm Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Use as occasional spray in regular schedule but not more often than every 10 days.	1 1/2		

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Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

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Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Cotton (cont'd) East of Rockies only –	(Late Season) Bollworm Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Cotton Leafperforator Fall Armyworm Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adult and nymphs) Up to 3 applications at 3-5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants.	1 1/2 - 2 1/4	15	72 hrs.
Texas	Cotton Aphid	3/4 - 2	15	72 hrs
West of Rockies only--	Larvicide for worms: Bollworm Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm Tobacco Budworm Lygus Bugs	1 1/2 - 2 1/4		
	Cotton Leafperforator	1 - 2 1/4		
	For applications West of the Rockies, make applications on 3-5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants. For all applications made to cotton in the United States: Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. Do not graze or feed. Use may redden cotton; if excessive stop or alternate with other insecticides.			
Cucumber	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 - 3 1 1/2	1 1/2 pt. -- 1 Over 1 1/2 pt.--3	48 hrs
Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop.				
Eggplant	Green Peach Aphid Tomato Pinworm (Ground Application Only) Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm	3/4 - 3 1 1/2 - 3	5	48 hrs
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Endive, Escarole	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2-3	10	48 hrs
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.				
Garlic	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2**	7	48 hrs
Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Grapefruit CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Fruitree Leafroller Orange Tortrix Western Tussock Moth Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3		72 hrs
Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.				

EPA approved label 08 06 2011

Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

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Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Horseradish Ground application only	Aphids Thrips	1 1/2	6S	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Leafy Green Vegetables: Beet (tops) Dandelions, Kale, Mustard Greens Parsley, Swiss Chard, Turnip Greens	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper * Diamondback Moth Imported Cabbageworm	1 1/2-3	10	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. * Do not use for Cabbage Looper in AL & GA.			
Lemon CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Lentils	Western Yellowstriped Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	21	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			
Lettuce (head varieties and Leaf varieties)	Alfalfa Looper	3/4 - 3	3/4 - 1 1/2 pt. -- 7 over 1 1/2 pt. -- 10	48 hrs
	Thrips	1 1/2 - 3		
	Aphids			
	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Aster Leafhopper			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Lettuce (head varieties) Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 15 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days.			
	Lettuce (leaf varieties) Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days.			
Melons Including: Cantaloupe Casaba Santa Claus melon Crenshaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Persian melon Golden Pershaw melon Mango melon Pineapple melon Snake melon Watermelon	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 1/2 pt. -- 1 day over 1 1/2 pt. -- 3 days	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop.			

EPA approved label 08 06 2012

Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

MARKED

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Mint (Peppermint, Spearmint)	Variegated Cutworm	3	14	48 hrs
	Alfalfa Looper			
	Flea Beetles	2 1/4 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Nectarine CA & AZ only	Thrips	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 3 applications/crop.			
Oats	Armyworms	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**			
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. *Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. **Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).				
Onions (Green & Dry Bulb)	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3 **	7 Green and Dry Bulb Onions	48 hrs
	Thrips*			
	Variegated Cutworm	3 **		
	Black Cutworm			
Onions, green Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 5 days. Onions, dry bulb Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 5 days. *Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control thrips. Begin applications before thrips populations reach 3-5 thrips per plant. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL and a wetting agent. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Oranges CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Fruitree Leafroller Beet Armyworm Citrus Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
EPA approved label 08/06/2012 Peaches Last approved label 05/14/2013 Notification to correct first aid and emergency telephone number 05/14/2013	Catering Insects 7 2012 (Plant Bugs and Stink Bugs) - begin at petal fall and continue in cover sprays at 7-to 10-day intervals Oriental Fruit Moth * - begin at petal fall; use trapping devices and frequent field inspection to determine need for treatment Continue treatment in cover sprays and alternate with residual-type insecticides registered for this use. Green Peach Aphid Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop. * Oriental Fruit Moth (Ground Application Only).	3 pt (or 3/4 Pt. per 100 gal up to 400 gal per acre)	4 MARKED	4 days
Peanuts	Corn Earworm * Potato Leafhopper Fall Armyworm Beet Armyworm Green Cloverworm Velvetbean Caterpillar Cabbage Looper Soybean Looper** Thrips Granulate Cutworm	3/4 - 3 1 1/4 - 3 1 1/2 - 3	21	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. Do not feed treated vines. * METHOMYL 29 SL has ovicidal and larvicidal control on corn earworm. ** Soybean Looper is difficult to control. Do not apply to worms greater than 1/2" long. Use higher rate for severe infestations			
Pears Northeast only	Green Fruitworm Obliquebanded Leafroller	1 1/2 - 3 *	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 2 applications/crop. * Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre.			
Peas (succulent) Including: Pigeon peas Chick peas Garbanzo beans Dwarf peas Garden peas Green peas English Peas Field peas Edible pod peas	Alfalfa Looper Cabbage Looper * Pea Aphid Beet Armyworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 Peas 5 Forage 14 Hay	48 hrs
	Alfalfa Caterpillar Armyworm Green Cloverworm Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 3 days. * Do not use for Cabbage Looper in AL & GA.	3/4 - 3		
Pecans Southeast only	Aphids	1 1/2 - 3	30	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 7 applications/crop.			
Peppers Including: Bell Hot Pimentos Sweet	Loopers Beet Armyworm Green Peach Aphid Fall Armyworm Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	3	43 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	European Corn Borer	3		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.			
Pomegranates	Omnivorous Leafroller	3	14	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			

EPA approved label 08 06 2012

Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

MARKED

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Potato	Tuberworm Loopers Aphids Beet Armyworm Leafhoppers Fall Armyworm	1 1/2- 3	6	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm Flea Beetles	1 1/2		
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL for the target pests. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Repeat applications of METHOMYL 29 SL on a 5-7 day schedule, or longer as needed, to control tuberworm populations. An application schedule of effective insecticides with different modes of action may be needed to keep foliar feeding larval populations as low as possible prior to harvest to reduce the risk of larval damage to the tubers. Failure to adequately control tuberworm larvae prior to crop senescence or vinekill increases the risk of tuber damage.				
Rye	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 S L can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			
Sorghum, including Sudangrass (except Sweet Sorghum)	Sorghum Webworm	1 1/2*	14 **	48 hrs
	Sorghum Midge - Apply when 50% bloom and 3-5 days later if needed. Fall Armyworm (Budworm) Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Armyworm	3/4 - 1 1/2 *		
Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop. * Minimum of 10 gallons per acre by ground or 2 gallons per acre by air. ** Do not apply within 14 days of feeding forage or cutting for hay.				
Soybeans	Green Cloverworm Velvetbean Caterpillar Mexican Bean Beetle Corn Earworm	2/5 - 3/4 (see Insect Predator section)	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Light to moderate infestations			
	Moderate to severe infestations	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Soybean Aphid	1/2 - 1		
	Beet Armyworm Salt Marsh Caterpillar Bean Leaf Beetle Fall Armyworm Thrips Silver Spotted Skipper Light to moderate infestations	3/4 - 1		

EPA approved label 08 06 2011

Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

MARKED

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		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Soybeans (cont'd)	Moderate to severe infestations	1 - 1 1/2	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 4.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 3 applications/crop.			
Spinach	Alfalfa Loopers Cabbage Looper Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
Sugar Beet	Do not apply when min. daily temp. is 32° F. or lower. Do not apply to seedlings less than 3" diameter. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.			
	Beet Webworm Flea Beetles Carnion Beetles Beet Armyworm* Aphids* Western Yellowstriped Armyworm*	3/4 - 3	21 Roots 30 Tops	48 hrs
Summer Squash *	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. *Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control beet armyworm, aphids and western yellowstriped armyworm. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information.			
Tangelo, Tangerine CA, AZ & HI only	Loopers Including: Crookneck squash Straightneck squash Scallop squash Vegetable marrow Spaghetti squash Hyotan Cucuzza Hechima Chinese okra Bitter melon Balsam pear Balsam apple Chinese Cucumber	1 1/2 - 3	1 1/2 pt. - 1 day over 1 1/2 pt. - 3 days	48 hrs
	Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm			
Tangelo, Tangerine CA, AZ & HI only	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop. * Fruit of the Gourd (Cucurbitaceae) family that are consumed when immature, 100% of the fruit is edible cooked or raw, once picked cannot be stored, has a soft rind which is easily penetrated, and if seeds were harvested they would not germinate.			
	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
Tangelo, Tangerine CA, AZ & HI only	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			

EPA approved label 08 06 2011

Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

MARKED

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		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Tobacco (Except shade)	Flea Beetle	3/4 - 1 1/2	5 Flue cured 14 Air or fire cured	48 hrs
	Hornworm			
	Loopers	1 1/2		
	Aphids			
	Tobacco Budworm			
	Fall Armyworm			
	Do not apply more than 7.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop.			
Tomato - (Including Tomatillos *)	Tomato Fruitworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs
	Aphids			
	Hornworm			
	Loopers			
	Beet Armyworm			
	Southern Armyworm			
	Pinworm			
	Fall Armyworm			
	Armyworm			
		Variegated Cutworm		
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 16 applications/crop. * For tomatillos, do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop.			
Turf (For use on sod farms only)	Sod Webworm	3		48 hrs
	(after application, sprinkle irrigate for 15 minutes)	(1.1 fl ozs. per 1000 sq. ft.)		
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Do not graze or feed.			
Wheat	Armyworms	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**			
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not subject to temperatures below 32 degrees F. Store product in original container only. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBC) (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining product contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain rinsate for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. *Refilling Container:* Refill this container with METHOMYL 29 SL containing methomyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. *Disposing of Container:* Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see proceeding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking.

FOR PUERTO RICO: PESTICIDES MUST BE STORED IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINER; DO NOT REUSE CONTAINER OR STORE CONTENTS IN ANY OTHER CONTAINER.

Notice: Please read the entire label, including the supplemental labeling enclosed. Before buying or using this product, read the Limitation of Warranty and Liability in the supplemental labeling. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, for a refund of the purchase price.

Notice to Buyer: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product, If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of SINON. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

SINON warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW SINON MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL SINON OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYERS OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SINON OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER

EPA approved label 08 06 2011

Last approved notification 12 17 2012

Notification to correct First Aid and emergency telephone number 05 13 2013

MARKED

FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, OR AT THE ELECTION OF SINON OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, SINON or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify SINON or a SINON Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

DEC 17 2012

Ms. Jane Miller
Sinon USA, Inc.
c/o Biologic, Inc.
115 Obtuse Hill Rd.
Brookfield, CT 06804

Subject: Notification of Alternate Brand Names for Methomyl 29 SL Insecticide
ABN: Corrida 29 SL Insecticide
EPA Reg. No. 82557-2

Dear Ms. Miller:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 dated November 26, 2012 for the product Methomyl 29 SL Insecticide. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action(s) requested fall within the scope of PRN 98-10. The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions, please call me directly at 703-305-5967 or e-mail me at gaines.jennifer@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jennifer Gaines".

Jennifer Gaines
Wildlife Biologist
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to High Acute Toxicity to Humans.

For retail sale and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Direct supervision for this product requires the certified applicator to review federal and supplemental label instructions with all personnel prior to application, mixing, loading, or repair or cleaning of application equipment.

GROUP

1A

INSECTICIDE

METHOMYL 29 SL INSECTICIDE

[alt. brand name: Corrida™ 29 SL Insecticide]

Water Soluble Liquid

Contains 2.4 lbs active ingredient per gallon.

NOTIFICATION

DEC 17 2012

Active ingredient:

Methomyl

(S-methyl-N-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]thioacetimidate)

Other Ingredients:

TOTAL

By Weight

29%

71%

100%

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO



POISON

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

EPA Reg. No. 82S57-2

EPA Est.: 70552-TWN-001

Net Contents: _____

Manufactured For:

Sinon USA, Inc.
1080 Carol Lane, Suite 264
Lafayette, CA 94549

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CONTAINS METHANOL. Methanol may cause blindness. Restricted Use Pesticide due to acute oral and primary eye irritation Toxicity Category I. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Fatal if swallowed. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

FIRST AID

This Product is an N-Methyl Carbamate insecticide.

IF SWALLOWED:	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

ATROPINE IS AN ANTIDOTE --SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION AT ONCE IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING. If poisoning symptoms appear, get medical attention.

POISONING SYMPTOMS — Methomyl poisoning produces effects associated with anticholinesterase activity which may include weakness, blurred vision, headache, nausea, abdominal cramps, discomfort in the chest, constriction of pupils, sweating, slow pulse, muscle tremors. If poisoning symptoms appear, refer to First Aid section on front panel of METHOMYL 29 SL label and seek medical attention at once.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

TREATMENT — Atropine sulfate should be used for treatment. Administer repeated doses, 1.2 to 2.0 mg. intravenously every 10 to 30 minutes until full atropinization is achieved. Maintain atropinization until the patient recovers. Artificial respiration or oxygen may be necessary. Allow no further exposure to any cholinesterase inhibitor until recovery is assured.

Do not use 2-PAM for exposure to METHOMYL 29 SL alone. However, for exposure to combinations of METHOMYL 29 SL and organophosphorous insecticides, 2-PAM may be used as required to supplement the atropine sulfate treatment. Do not use morphine.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free [enter phone number].

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category B on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and others exposed to the diluted spray solution must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear(goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

Mixers, loaders, cleaners, repairers of application equipment, and others exposed to the concentrate must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear(goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- When cleaning equipment, wear a chemical resistant apron

For overhead exposure, wear chemical-resistant headgear.

For exposures in enclosed areas, a respirator with either an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or a canister with any R, P, or HE prefilter.

For exposures outdoors, Dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P, or HE prefilter.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

Human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

The enclosed cabs must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)]. The handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must not assist in the mixing and loading operations.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove personal protective equipment immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and mammals. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground-water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Do not apply by ground equipment within 25 feet, or by air within 100 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, estuaries, commercial fish ponds and natural, permanent streams, marshes or natural, permanent ponds. Increase the buffer zone to 450 feet from the above aquatic areas when ultra low volume application is made.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact worker or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not formulate this product into other end-use products without written permission from Sinon.

METHOMYL 29 SL insecticide must be used only in accordance with directions for use on this label or in separate Sinon supplemental labeling.

Sinon will not be responsible for use of the product in a manner not specified by Sinon in the product's labeling and User assumes all risk for such use.

Use only in commercial and farm plantings. Not for use in home plantings. Not for use during any period after a commercial crop site is opened for public entry as a "U-Pick", "Pick Your Own" or similar operation; in no case shall preharvest applications be made after first public entry. The restricted entry interval and preharvest interval for the crop stated elsewhere on this label must be followed.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI). REI Summary: apple, cotton, grapefruit, lemon, nectarines, oranges, tangelo, tangerine = 3 day REI; peaches = 4 day REI; all other WPS uses = 48 hour REI.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls.

Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber.

Shoes plus socks.

Protective eyewear.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

METHOMYL 29 SL is a water soluble liquid that is applied by foliar application to control many important insect pests. METHOMYL 29 SL is mixed with water for application.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by instructions provided in a supplemental, SLN or this product label.
- **Chemigation:** Overhead sprinkler chemigation is allowed for use in alfalfa, barley, succulent and dry beans, oats, onions, succulent peas, potatoes, rye, sugar beets, sweet corn and wheat. Drip chemigation is allowed for onions. See Federal Supplemental labeling for overhead sprinkler chemigation directions for use in sweet corn, succulent peas and succulent and dry beans; and for directions for use for drip chemigation in onions. Refer to supplemental, or Special Local Need (SLN) labeling or the crop specific sections of this label for use directions for chemigation.
- Hand-held equipment is prohibited for applications to crops. This product must be applied to crops only with mechanical ground, overhead sprinkler chemigation or aerial application equipment.

SCOUTING

Monitor insect populations to determine whether or not there is a need for application of METHOMYL 29 SL based on locally determined economic thresholds. More than one treatment of METHOMYL 29 SL may be required to control a population of pests.

BENEFICIAL ARTHROPODS

METHOMYL 29 SL at rates of 2/5 to 3/4 pt. per acre helps conserve certain beneficials, including big-eyed bugs, damsel bugs, flower bugs and spiders in cotton and soybeans. While these beneficials cannot be relied upon to control pests, they are of potential value and should be monitored along with pests in pest management programs on these crops.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, METHOMYL 29 SL insecticide is a group 1A insecticide. Repeated exclusive use of METHOMYL 29 SL or other group 1A insecticides may lead to the buildup of resistant strains of insects in some crops. Not all members of this group have been shown to be cross-resistant. Different resistance mechanisms that are not linked to target site of action, such as enhanced metabolism, are common for this group of chemicals. Alternation of compounds from different sub-groups within this group may be an acceptable part of an integrated pest management program.

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. When this occurs, the recommended dosages fail to suppress the pest population below the economic threshold. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. These strategies may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternation of mode-of-action classes of insecticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternate method of control for your area. For additional information on insect resistance monitoring, visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irac-online.org>.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product should be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Spray equipment must be clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before applying METHOMYL 29 SL.

Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. Add METHOMYL 29 SL directly to spray tank. Mix thoroughly. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; do not use air agitation. Spray mix should not be stored overnight in spray tank.

Compatibility — Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is recommended that users premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.). Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures.

Do not use METHOMYL 29 SL with Bordeaux mixture, "Du Ter" (triphenyltin hydroxide), lime sulfur, "Rayplex" iron nor in highly alkaline solutions. Use mildly alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of insecticidal activity.

Tank Mixing Sequence - Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. Water soluble bags.
2. Water dispersible granules.
3. Wettable powders.
4. Water based suspensions concentrates.
5. METHOMYL 29 SL and other water soluble concentrates.
6. Oil based suspension concentrates.
7. Emulsifiable concentrates.
8. Adjuvants, surfactants, oils, soluble fertilizers and drift retardants: Follow local practice and manufacturer's recommendation.

APPLICATION

Apply at the recommended rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

Follow-up treatments of METHOMYL 29 SL should be applied, as needed, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. On most crops, METHOMYL 29 SL should be applied at 5 to 7 day intervals to maintain control. Refer to crop specific directions for use in the crop tables for more specific information on treatment intervals.

Use sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage. Since METHOMYL 29 SL is a fast acting contact insecticide, best results follow direct spraying of the target insect.

For aerial, use a minimum of 2 gals. per acre (gpa) except 10 gpa for nectarines and peaches; 15 gpa for oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangelos and tangerines.

METHOMYL 29 SL is recommended for use as a low volume aerial spray 0.53 gpa (2L) for cotton* and soybeans* and 1gpa for the crops listed below providing the following conditions are met:

- equipment is adjusted to distribute spray uniformly over the spray swath,
- wind conditions and other factors such as temperature and humidity are such that the spray is delivered to the target area,
- local regulations do not prohibit low-volume aerial sprays,
- use rates are applied as directed on the package label or supplemental labeling for the following crops:

Alfalfa	Celery	Peas (succulent)
Anise	Collards	Peppermint
Asparagus	Corn	Peppers
Barley	Cotton	Potato
Beans	Cucumber	Rye
Broccoli	Lettuce	Soybean
Brussels sprouts	Melons	Spinach
Cabbage	Mint	Sugar beet
Carrot	Oats	Summer Squash
Cauliflower	Peanuts	Wheat

Apply the low rates on small plants, small insects and light infestations of insects. Use intermediate rates on large insects and heavier infestations of insects. Use 1 to 3 applications of the highest recommended rate for controlling severe infestations. Thereafter, use the lowest rate possible to maintain control.

*Not Registered for aerial application in a diluted volume of less than 1 gal in CA.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

CHEMIGATION

Instructions for the Use of METHOMYL 29 SL on Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Green and Dry Bulb Onions, Potatoes, Rye, Sugar Beets and Wheat Using Overhead Sprinkler Chemigation

Overhead chemigation applications offer the advantage of greater penetration and coverage of the target plant. However, typical chemigation applications are more dilute than ground or aerial applications. For best results, it is recommended to keep the concentration of METHOMYL 29 SL as high as possible in the application. Apply METHOMYL 29 SL in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. METHOMYL 29 SL is most active as a contact insecticide, although it does also have activity via ingestion of treated plants. For best results, applications of METHOMYL 29 SL should take place when the insects are active and most likely to come into direct contact with the application.

Types of Irrigation Systems:

METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems for control of various pests. The irrigation system used must provide uniform water distribution. Do not use filter screens smaller than 50 mesh throughout the system, due to possible build up of material on 100 mesh or smaller screens. Do not apply METHOMYL 29 SL through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by instructions provided in a supplemental, SLN or this product label.

Directions for Chemigation:

Preparation

A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of METHOMYL 29 SL in chemigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Add 1/4 to 1/2 of the desired amount of water and then measure the required amount of METHOMYL 29 SL into the tank. Complete filling the tank by adding the required amount of water. Agitate thoroughly to insure a uniform solution of METHOMYL 29 SL. Once in solution, no further agitation is required. Injection solution should not be stored overnight. Highly alkaline water should be buffered so that the pH of the spray solution is in the range of neutral to slightly acidic (pH5-7).

Injection Into Chemigation Systems

Inject the proper amount of the METHOMYL 29 SL solution into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water.

Uniform Water Distribution

The irrigation system used for application of METHOMYL 29 SL must provide for uniform distribution of METHOMYL 29 SL treated water. Non-uniform distribution might result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.

Equipment Calibration

Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying METHOMYL 29 SL. Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturer or other experts.

Monitoring of Chemigation Applications

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for cleaners and repairers of application equipment when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when METHOMYL 29 SL is in the irrigation water.

Required System Safety Devices

Do not connect any irrigation system used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices are in place. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year.

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

Posting of Areas to be Treated

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes, or any other public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to all the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The signs shall be printed in ENGLISH. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period. All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color, which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words "KEEP OUT", followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word "STOP". Below the symbol shall be the words "PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATED WATER". Posting for chemigation does not replace other posting and reentry requirements for farm worker safety.

Operation

Start the water pump and sprinkler, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Start the injector and calibrate the injection system according to the directions above. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. Apply METHOMYL 29 SL in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

End guns must be turned off during the application, if they irrigate nontarget areas or if they do not provide uniform application and coverage.

It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of control panels, chemical supply tanks, wellheads and system safety devices be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.

Cleaning the System

Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedures for your injection system.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed:

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types and the lowest drift.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height** - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Swath Adjustment** - When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the fields, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions.

Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS

Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. These sprayers are not suitable for applying herbicides. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Alfalfa	Pea Aphid Lygus Bugs Blotch Leafminer Aphids Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil Larvae Loopers Beet Armyworm Armyworm Alfalfa Caterpillar Fall Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7*	48 hrs.
	Alfalfa Weevil Larvae	3		
	Variegated Cutworm	3/4 - 3		
	Do not apply to dormant or semidormant alfalfa when min. daily temp. is 50°F. or lower. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Chemigation – METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Do not apply within 7 days of cutting or allowing livestock to graze.			
Anise (Fennel)	Cabbage Looper	3	7	48 hrs.
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.			
Apple Ground application only	Apple Aphid Rosy Apple Aphid Tufted Apple Budmoth Green Fruitworm Tarnished Plant Bug	1 1/2 – 3*	14	72 hrs.
	Codling Moth (10-12 day spray intervals)			
	Leafrollers (Fruittree, Obliquebanded, Redbanded, Variegated) Lesser Appleworm White Apple Leafhopper Tentiform Leafminer Cutworm	3*		
	Do not use on Early Macintosh & Wealthy varieties. Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. * Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Asparagus	Beet Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Asparagus Beetle Spotted Asparagus Beetle White Cutworm Redbacked Cutworm	1 1/2 – 3	1	48 hrs.
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.			
Avocado	Western Avocado Leafroller Omnivorous Looper	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs.
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			
Barley	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs.
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			
Beans (Succulent) Including: Kidney beans Lima beans Mung beans Navy beans Pinto beans Snap beans Wax beans Broad beans Fava beans Asparagus beans Blackeyed peas Cowpeas Chickpeas Garbanzo beans Sweet lupine White sweet lupine White lupine Grain lupine	Leafhopper Mexican Bean Beetle	3/4 - 3	Succulent Beans 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt. – 1, over 1 1/2 pt. – 3; 3 Vines 7 Hay	48 hrs.
	Fall Armyworm Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Yellowstriped Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Lygus Bugs Thrips Aphids Loopers *	1 1/2 – 3		
	European Corn Borer (Ovicide & Larvicide)-- Initiate when moth flights first appear and continue preventive treatments at 3-4 day intervals to control eggs and larvae			
	Spotted Cucumber Beetle	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre /crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Beans (Dry) (Same as Succulent Beans)	(Same as Succulent Beans)	(Same as Succulent Beans)	14 Dry Beans * 14 Vines * 14 Hay *	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre /crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA. * Do not apply within 14 days of cutting.			
Beets (Table)	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3	0 - Roots 10 - Tops	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Cabbage Looper			
	Diamondback Moth			
	Cucumber Beetle	1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.				
Bermudagrass pasture	Fall Armyworm	3/4 - 3	7 Forage * 3 Dehydrated Hay **	48 hrs
	Armyworm Striped Grass Looper			
Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. * Do not apply within 7 days of feeding forage or allowing livestock to graze. ** Do not apply within 3 days of cutting for hay.				
Blueberries	Blueberry Leafhopper	1 1/2	3	48 hrs.
	Aphids			
	Tussock Moth			
	Weevil			
	Sharp-Nosed Leafhopper			
	Cranberry Fruitworm *	1 1/2 - 3		
	Cherry Fruitworm *			
	Flea Beetle (larvae)	3		
	Sawfly (larvae)			
	Blueberry Leafroller			
	Blueberry Maggot	3/4 - 1 1/2		
Do not apply during bloom. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. * For ground use only.				
Broccoli	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **	3	48 hrs.
	Diamondback Moth			
	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3 **		
Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Brussels Sprouts	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Imported Cabbageworm			
	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 **		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Cabbage	Loopers *	1 1/2 - 3 **	1	48 hrs
	Diamondback Moth			
	Fall Armyworm	3/4 - 3 **		
	Imported Cabbageworm			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 **		
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 15 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA. **Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Carrot	Aster Leafhopper	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs
	Armyworms			
	Beet Armyworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Cauliflower	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **		
	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 **		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Celery	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7	48 hrs
	Aster Leafhopper			
	Loopers	3		
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Armyworms	3/4 - 3		
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Chicory	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	80	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Leafhoppers			
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.				
Chinese Cabbage	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 *	10	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm			
	Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. * Minimum of 25 gallons water per acre by ground or 5 gallons by air.			
Collards (Fresh market only)	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2	10	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Imported Cabbageworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Beet Armyworm			
	Loopers*			
Do not apply when temp. is less than 50° F. Do not apply when crop is less than 10" tall. Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Corn (Field, Popcorn & Seed)	Earworm, - (Ovicide/Larvicide) Armyworm Fall Armyworm European Corn Borer - Ears 1 - 3 days or as needed Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	3/4 - 1 1/2	21 Ears 3 Forage* 21 Stover*	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 7.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. *Corn forage is green actively growing plants that are harvested with the ears intact. The plants can be fed directly to animals or used to make silage. Corn stover are the parts of the plant that remain after removal of the grain at full plant maturity. These remaining stalks and leaves can be fed as roughage to animals.			
Corn (Sweet)	Earworm--Whorl as needed	1 - 1 1/2	0 Ears 3 Forage 21 Stover	48 hrs
	Fall Armyworm Armyworm Earworm, - (Ovicide/Larvicide) European Corn Borer -Ears 1 - 3 days or as needed Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	1 1/2		
Certain hybrid varieties of sweet corn are susceptible to methomyl injury. Treat a small area to determine crop safety before full scale spraying. Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 28 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 1 day.				
Cotton U.S.--	Ovicide/Larvicide - Bollworm Tobacco Budworm (Initiate schedule when significant numbers of eggs are present. Continue at 3 to 5-day intervals while eggs are present and larval control is adequate. If significant larvae survive, use higher rates below.) Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Start treatment on low level population for suppression.	2/5 - 3/4 (see Insect Predators section)	15	72 hrs
	Cotton Leafworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Cotton Fleahopper (as needed)	2/5 - 3/4		
	Aphids, Thrips	3/4		
East of Rockies only --	(Early Season) Bollworm Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Cotton Leafperforator Fall Armyworm Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Use as occasional spray in regular schedule but not more often than every 10 days.	1 1/2		

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Cotton (cont'd) East of Rockies only –	(Late Season) Bollworm Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Cotton Leafperforator Fall Armyworm Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adult and nymphs) Up to 3 applications at 3-5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants.	1 1/2 - 2 1/4	15	72 hrs.
Texas	Cotton Aphid	3/4 - 2	15	72 hrs
West of Rockies only--	Larvicide for worms: Bollworm Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm Tobacco Budworm Lygus Bugs	1 1/2 - 2 1/4		
	Cotton Leafperforator	1 - 2 1/4		
	For applications West of the Rockies, make applications on 3-5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants. For all applications made to cotton in the United States: Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. Do not graze or feed. Use may redden cotton; if excessive stop or alternate with other insecticides.			
Cucumber	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 - 3 1 1/2	1 1/2 pt. -- 1 Over 1 1/2 pt.--3	48 hrs
Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop.				
Eggplant	Green Peach Aphid Tomato Pinworm (Ground Application Only) Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm	3/4 - 3 1 1/2 - 3	5	48 hrs
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Endive, Escarole	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2-3	10	48 hrs
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.				
Garlic	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2**	7	48 hrs
Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Grapefruit CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Fruitree Leafroller Orange Tortrix Western Tussock Moth Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Horseradish Ground application only	Aphids Thrips	1 1/2	65	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Leafy Green Vegetables: Beet (tops) Dandelions, Kale, Mustard Greens Parsley, Swiss Chard, Turnip Greens	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper * Diamondback Moth Imported Cabbageworm	1 1/2-3	10	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. * Do not use for Cabbage Looper in AL & GA.			
Lemon CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Lentils	Western Yellowstriped Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	21	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			
Lettuce (head varieties and Leaf varieties)	Alfalfa Looper	3/4 - 3	3/4 - 1 1/2 pt. -- 7 over 1 1/2 pt. -- 10	48 hrs
	Thrips	1 1/2 - 3		
	Aphids			
	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Aster Leafhopper			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Lettuce (head varieties) Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 15 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days.			
	Lettuce (leaf varieties) Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days.			
Melons Including: Cantaloupe Casaba Santa Claus melon Crenshaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Persian melon Golden Pershaw melon Mango melon Pineapple melon Snake melon Watermelon	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 1/2 pt. -- 1 day over 1 1/2 pt. -- 3 days	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Mint (Peppermint, Spearmint)	Variegated Cutworm	3	14	48 hrs
	Alfalfa Looper			
	Flea Beetles	2 1/4 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Nectarine CA & AZ only	Thrips	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 3 applications/crop.			
Oats	Armyworms	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Cereal Leaf Beetle*			
	Aphids**			
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. *Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. **Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).				
Onions (Green & Dry Bulb)	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3 **	7 Green and Dry Bulb Onions	48 hrs
	Thrips*			
	Variegated Cutworm	3 **		
	Black Cutworm			
Onions, green Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 5 days. Onions, dry bulb Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 5 days. *Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control thrips. Begin applications before thrips populations reach 3-5 thrips per plant. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL and a wetting agent. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Oranges CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Western Tussock Moth			
	Orange Tortrix			
	Fruittree Leafroller			
	Beet Armyworm			
	Citrus Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Peaches <i>EPA approved label 08.06.2012</i> <i>Notification for alternate brand name 11.26.2012</i>	Catering Insects (Plant Bugs and Stink Bugs) - begin at petal fall and continue in cover sprays at 7-to 10-day intervals Oriental Fruit Moth * - begin at petal fall; use trapping devices and frequent field inspection to determine need for treatment Continue treatment in cover sprays and alternate with residual-type insecticides registered for this use.	3 pt (or 3/4 Pt per 100 gal up to 400 gal per acre)	4	4 days
	Green Peach Aphid Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop. * Oriental Fruit Moth (Ground Application Only).			
Peanuts	Corn Earworm * Potato Leafhopper Fall Armyworm	3/4 - 3	21	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm Green Cloverworm Velvetbean Caterpillar Cabbage Looper Soybean Looper** Thrips Granulate Cutworm	1 1/4 - 3 1 1/2 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. Do not feed treated vines. * METHOMYL 29 SL has ovicidal and larvicidal control on corn earworm. ** Soybean Looper is difficult to control. Do not apply to worms greater than 1/2" long. Use higher rate for severe infestations			
Pears Northeast only	Green Fruitworm Obliquebanded Leafroller	1 1/2 - 3 *	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 2 applications/crop. * Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre.			
Peas (succulent) Including: Pigeon peas Chick peas Garbanzo beans Dwarf peas Garden peas Green peas English Peas Field peas Edible pod peas	Alfalfa Looper Cabbage Looper * Pea Aphid Beet Armyworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 Peas 5 Forage 14 Hay	48 hrs
	Alfalfa Caterpillar Armyworm Green Cloverworm	3/4 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 3 days. * Do not use for Cabbage Looper in AL & GA.			
Pecans Southeast only	Aphids	1 1/2 - 3	30	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 7 applications/crop.			
Peppers Including: Bell Hot Pimentos Sweet	Looper Beet Armyworm Green Peach Aphid Fall Armyworm Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	3	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	European Corn Borer	3		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.			
Pomegranates	Omnivorous Leafroller	3	14	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Potato	Tuberworm	1 1/2- 3	6	48 hrs
	Loopers			
	Aphids			
	Beet Armyworm			
	Leafhoppers			
	Fall Armyworm			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Flea Beetles			
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL for the target pests. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Repeat applications of METHOMYL 29 SL on a 5-7 day schedule, or longer as needed, to control tuberworm populations. An application schedule of effective insecticides with different modes of action may be needed to keep foliar feeding larval populations as low as possible prior to harvest to reduce the risk of larval damage to the tubers. Failure to adequately control tuberworm larvae prior to crop senescence or vinekill increases the risk of tuber damage.				
Rye	Armyworms	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Cereal Leaf Beetle*			
	Aphids**			
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 S L can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).				
Sorghum, including Sudangrass (except Sweet Sorghum)	Sorghum Webworm	1 1/2*	14 **	48 hrs
	Sorghum Midge	3/4 - 1 1/2 *		
	- Apply when 50% bloom and 3-5 days later if needed.			
	Fall Armyworm (Budworm)			
	Beet Armyworm			
	Corn Earworm			
	Armyworm			
Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop. * Minimum of 10 gallons per acre by ground or 2 gallons per acre by air. ** Do not apply within 14 days of feeding forage or cutting for hay.				
Soybeans	Green Cloverworm	2/5 - 3/4 (see Insect Predator section)	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Velvetbean Caterpillar			
	Mexican Bean Beetle			
	Corn Earworm			
	Light to moderate infestations			
	Moderate to severe infestations	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Soybean Aphid	1/2 - 1		
	Beet Armyworm	3/4 - 1		
	Salt Marsh Caterpillar			
	Bean Leaf Beetle			
	Fall Armyworm			
	Thrips			
	Silver Spotted Skipper			
	Light to moderate infestations			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Soybeans (cont'd)	Moderate to severe infestations	1 - 1 1/2	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 4.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 3 applications/crop			
Spinach	Alfalfa Loopers Cabbage Looper Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
Do not apply when min. daily temp. is 32° F. or lower. Do not apply to seedlings less than 3" diameter. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.				
Sugar Beet	Beet Webworm Flea Beetles Carnion Beetles Beet Armyworm* Aphids* Western Yellowstriped Armyworm*	3/4 - 3	21 Roots 30 Tops	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. *Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control beet armyworm, aphids and western yellowstriped armyworm. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information.				
Summer Squash * Including: Crookneck squash Straightneck squash Scallop squash Vegetable marrow Spaghetti squash Hytan Cucuzza Hechima Chinese okra Bitter melon Balsam pear Balsam apple Chinese Cucumber	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 1/2 pt. - 1 day over 1 1/2 pt. - 3 days	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop. * Fruit of the Gourd (Cucurbitaceae) family that are consumed when immature, 100% of the fruit is edible cooked or raw, once picked cannot be stored, has a soft rind which is easily penetrated, and if seeds were harvested they would not germinate.			
Tangelo, Tangerine CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Tobacco (Except shade)	Flea Beetle	3/4 - 1 1/2	5 Flue cured 14 Air or fire cured	48 hrs
	Hornworm			
	Loopers Aphids Tobacco Budworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 7.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop.			
Tomato - (Including Tomatillos *)	Tomato Fruitworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs
	Aphids Hornworm Loopers Beet Armyworm Southern Armyworm Pinworm Fall Armyworm Armyworm			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 16 applications/crop. * For tomatillos, do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop.			
Turf (For use on sod farms only)	Sod Webworm (after application, sprinkle irrigate for 15 minutes)	3 (1.1 fl ozs. per 1000 sq. ft.)		48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Do not graze or feed.			
Wheat	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not subject to temperatures below 32 degrees F. Store product in original container only. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Roiled or Turned Upside Down):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining product contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain rinsate for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. *Refilling Container:* Refill this container with METHOMYL 29 SL containing methomyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. *Disposing of Container:* Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see proceeding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking.

FOR PUERTO RICO: PESTICIDES MUST BE STORED IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINER; DO NOT REUSE CONTAINER OR STORE CONTENTS IN ANY OTHER CONTAINER.

Notice: Please read the entire label, including the supplemental labeling enclosed. Before buying or using this product, read the Limitation of Warranty and Liability in the supplemental labeling. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, for a refund of the purchase price.

Notice to Buyer: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product, If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of SINON. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

SINON warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW SINON MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL SINON OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYERS OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SINON OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER

EPA approved label 08 06 2012

Notification for alternate brand name 11 26 2012

FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, OR AT THE ELECTION OF SINON OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, SINON or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify SINON or a SINON Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

Receipt for Section 3			
S:	927520		Resubmission: <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Regulatory Type:	Product Registration - Section 3	Fee For Service:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Application Type:	Notification		
Company:	82557 SINON USA INC.		V
Risk Manager:	Registration Division, Risk Management Team 7		
Product #:	82557-2	Product Name:	METHOMYL 29 SL INSECTICIDE
Override#:			
Me Too Section3:	352-384	Me Too Product Name:	DUPONT LANNATE LY INSECTICIDE
Application Date:	26-Nov-2012	OPP Rec'd Date:	03-Dec-2012
Front End Date:	03-Dec-2012	Risk Manager Send Date:	03-Dec-2012
FFS Due Date:		Negotiated Due Date:	
OPP Target Date:			
Fast Track:	<input type="checkbox"/>	New Ingredient:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Receipt Description:			
Label Notification - ABN			
Form A:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Signature Date:	
Form B:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Signature Date:	

Print Letter

Enter More Information

Tracking

Receipt Content	Des
Paper Label	

View/Edit

Gen L.

November 26, 2012

Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
US Environmental Protection Agency
One Potomac Yard
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Room S-4900, 4th Floor
Arlington, VA 22202

Attention: Mr. J. Hebert (PM#7)

Re: "Methomyl 29 SL Insecticide", EPA Reg. No. 82557-2
Alternate Brand Name of "Corrida 29 SL Insecticide"

Dear Mr. Hebert:

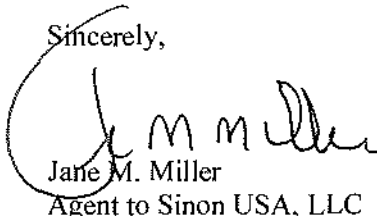
On behalf of Sinon USA, Inc. please find enclosed an Application for Pesticide Notification to add the Alternate Brand Name of "Corrida 29 SL Insecticide."

The following documents are enclosed to process this Notification:

1. Application for Pesticide Notification (8570-1)
2. One (1) copy of the revised label with the alternate brand name included.

Should you have any questions, or wish to reach me, please feel free to contact our office at 203-740-1200.

Sincerely,



Jane M. Miller
Agent to Sinon USA, LLC



United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

☐ Registration
☐ Amendment
☒ Other

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number 82557-2	2. EPA Product Manager J. Hebert	3. Proposed Classification <input type="checkbox"/> Nons <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) Methomyl 29 SL Insecticide	PM# 7	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) Sinon USA, Inc. c/o Biologic, Inc. 115 Obtuse Hill Road Brookfield, CT 06804 <input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is a new address		6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3) (b)(ii), my product is similar or NOTIFICATION to: EPA Reg. No. <u>DEC 17 2012</u> Product Name _____

Section - II

<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment - Explain below.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____	<input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

This is a notification to add the alternate brand name of "Corrida 29 SL Insecticide" per PR Notice 98-10. This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and the EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46 and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46 this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:				2. Type of Container	
Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Paper <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		
* Certification must be submitted		If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt. No. per container		
3. Location of Not Contents Information <input type="checkbox"/> Label <input type="checkbox"/> Container		4. Size(s) Retail Container		5. Location of Label Directions <input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product <input type="checkbox"/> Lithograph <input type="checkbox"/> Paper glued <input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____			

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)			
Name Jane M. Miller		Title Agent	
		Telephone No. (Include Area Code) (203) 740-1200	
Certification I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.			6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
2. Signature 		3. Title Agent	
4. Typed Name Jane M. Miller		5. Date November 26, 2012	

Material Sent for Data Extraction

Reg. # 82557-2

Description: Me-too of 352-384

☒ Material(s) Sent to Data Extraction Contractors:

☒ New Stamped Label Dated AUG 06 2012

☐ Notification Dated _____

☐ New CSF(s) Dated _____

☐ Other: _____

☒ Decision #: 464835

☐ Other Action/Comments: _____

File this coversheet and attached materials in the jacket. It must be well organized and clipped together, NOT STAPLED. Then give the jacket with the coversheet and materials to staff in the Information Services Center (ISC) (Room S-4900). If a jacket is full or only available as an image, please file materials in a new jacket and bring it down to the (ISC). For further information please call 703-605-0716.

Reviewer: Jessica Rogala

Phone: 347-0263 Division: RD/IRB

Date: AUG 06 2012



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

82557-2

Date of Issuance:

AUG 06 2012

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration
☐ Reregistration

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Methomyl 29 SL Insecticide

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Sinon USA Inc.
c/o Biologic, Inc.
115 Obtuse Hill Road
Brookfield, CT 06804

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Make the following label change before you release the product for shipment:

Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 82557-2"

Signature of Approving Official:

John Hebert, Product Manager (07)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

AUG 06 2012

EPA Form 8570-6

3. The Basic Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) dated May 3, 2012 , is acceptable.
4. **Note:** Should you wish to add a reference to the company's website on your label, please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, **regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label**, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.
5. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions regarding this notice, please contact Jessica Rogala via e-mail at rogala.jessica@epa.gov or by telephone at (703) 347-0263.

John Hebert
Product Manager (07)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to High Acute Toxicity to Humans.

For retail sale and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Direct supervision for this product requires the certified applicator to review federal and supplemental label instructions with all personnel prior to application, mixing, loading, or repair or cleaning of application equipment.

GROUP

1A

INSECTICIDE

METHOMYL 29 SL INSECTICIDE

Water Soluble Liquid

Contains 2.4 lbs active ingredient per gallon.

Active ingredient:

By Weight

Methomyl

(S-methyl-N-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]thioacetimidate)

29%

Other Ingredients:

71%

TOTAL

100%

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO



POISON

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

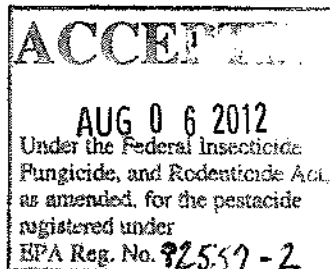
EPA Reg. No. 82S57-XX

EPA Est.: 70552-TWN-001

Net Contents: _____

Manufactured For:

Sinon USA, Inc.
1080 Carol Lane, Suite 264
Lafayette, CA 94549



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CONTAINS METHANOL. Methanol may cause blindness. Restricted Use Pesticide due to acute oral and primary eye irritation Toxicity Category I. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Fatal if swallowed. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

FIRST AID	
This Product is an N-Methyl Carbamate insecticide.	
IF SWALLOWED:	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
ATROPINE IS AN ANTIDOTE --SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION AT ONCE IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING. If poisoning symptoms appear, get medical attention. POISONING SYMPTOMS — Methomyl poisoning produces effects associated with anticholinesterase activity which may include weakness, blurred vision, headache, nausea, abdominal cramps, discomfort in the chest, constriction of pupils, sweating, slow pulse, muscle tremors. If poisoning symptoms appear, refer to First Aid section on front panel of METHOMYL 29 SL label and seek medical attention at once.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. TREATMENT — Atropine sulfate should be used for treatment. Administer repeated doses, 1.2 to 2.0 mg. intravenously every 10 to 30 minutes until full atropinization is achieved. Maintain atropinization until the patient recovers. Artificial respiration or oxygen may be necessary. Allow no further exposure to any cholinesterase inhibitor until recovery is assured. Do not use 2-PAM for exposure to METHOMYL 29 SL alone. However, for exposure to combinations of METHOMYL 29 SL and organophosphorous insecticides, 2-PAM may be used as required to supplement the atropine sulfate treatment. Do not use morphine.	
For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free [enter phone number].	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category B on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and others exposed to the diluted spray solution must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear(goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

Mixers, loaders, cleaners, repairers of application equipment, and others exposed to the concentrate must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear(goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- When cleaning equipment, wear a chemical resistant apron

For overhead exposure, wear chemical-resistant headgear.

For exposures in enclosed areas, a respirator with either an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or a canister with any R, P, or HE prefilter.

For exposures outdoors, Dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P, or HE prefilter.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

Human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

The enclosed cabs must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)]. The handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must not assist in the mixing and loading operations.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove personal protective equipment immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and mammals. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground-water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Do not apply by ground equipment within 25 feet, or by air within 100 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, estuaries, commercial fish ponds and natural, permanent streams, marshes or natural, permanent ponds. Increase the buffer zone to 450 feet from the above aquatic areas when ultra low volume application is made.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact worker or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not formulate this product into other end-use products without written permission from Sinon.

METHOMYL 29 SL insecticide must be used only in accordance with directions for use on this label or in separate Sinon supplemental labeling.

Sinon will not be responsible for use of the product in a manner not specified by Sinon in the product's labeling and User assumes all risk for such use.

Use only in commercial and farm plantings. Not for use in home plantings. Not for use during any period after a commercial crop site is opened for public entry as a "U-Pick", "Pick Your Own" or similar operation; in no case shall preharvest applications be made after first public entry. The restricted entry interval and preharvest interval for the crop stated elsewhere on this label must be followed.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI). REI Summary: apple, cotton, grapefruit, lemon, nectarines, oranges, tangelo, tangerine = 3 day REI; peaches = 4 day REI; all other WPS uses = 48 hour REI.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls.

Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber.

Shoes plus socks.

Protective eyewear.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

METHOMYL 29 SL is a water soluble liquid that is applied by foliar application to control many important insect pests. METHOMYL 29 SL is mixed with water for application.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by instructions provided in a supplemental, SLN or this product label.
- **Chemigation:** Overhead sprinkler chemigation is allowed for use in alfalfa, barley, succulent and dry beans, oats, onions, succulent peas, potatoes, rye, sugar beets, sweet corn and wheat. Drip chemigation is allowed for onions. See Federal Supplemental labeling for overhead sprinkler chemigation directions for use in sweet corn, succulent peas and succulent and dry beans; and for directions for use for drip chemigation in onions. Refer to supplemental, or Special Local Need (SLN) labeling or the crop specific sections of this label for use directions for chemigation.
- Hand-held equipment is prohibited for applications to crops. This product must be applied to crops only with mechanical ground, overhead sprinkler chemigation or aerial application equipment.

SCOUTING

Monitor insect populations to determine whether or not there is a need for application of METHOMYL 29 SL based on locally determined economic thresholds. More than one treatment of METHOMYL 29 SL may be required to control a population of pests.

BENEFICIAL ARTHROPODS

METHOMYL 29 SL at rates of 2/5 to 3/4 pt. per acre helps conserve certain beneficials, including big-eyed bugs, damsel bugs, flower bugs and spiders in cotton and soybeans. While these beneficials cannot be relied upon to control pests, they are of potential value and should be monitored along with pests in pest management programs on these crops.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, METHOMYL 29 SL insecticide is a group 1A insecticide. Repeated exclusive use of METHOMYL 29 SL or other group 1A insecticides may lead to the buildup of resistant strains of insects in some crops. Not all members of this group have been shown to be cross-resistant. Different resistance mechanisms that are not linked to target site of action, such as enhanced metabolism, are common for this group of chemicals. Alternation of compounds from different sub-groups within this group may be an acceptable part of an integrated pest management program.

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. When this occurs, the recommended dosages fail to suppress the pest population below the economic threshold. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. These strategies may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternation of mode-of-action classes of insecticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternate method of control for your area. For additional information on insect resistance monitoring, visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irac-online.org>.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product should be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Spray equipment must be clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before applying METHOMYL 29 SL.

Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. Add METHOMYL 29 SL directly to spray tank. Mix thoroughly. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; do not use air agitation. Spray mix should not be stored overnight in spray tank.

Compatibility — Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is recommended that users premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.). Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures.

Do not use METHOMYL 29 SL with Bordeaux mixture, "Du Ter" (triphenyltin hydroxide), lime sulfur, "Rayplex" iron nor in highly alkaline solutions. Use mildly alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of insecticidal activity.

Tank Mixing Sequence - Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. Water soluble bags.
2. Water dispersible granules.
3. Wettable powders.
4. Water based suspensions concentrates.
5. METHOMYL 29 SL and other water soluble concentrates.
6. Oil based suspension concentrates.
7. Emulsifiable concentrates.
8. Adjuvants, surfactants, oils, soluble fertilizers and drift retardants: Follow local practice and manufacturer's recommendation.

APPLICATION

Apply at the recommended rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

Follow-up treatments of METHOMYL 29 SL should be applied, as needed, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. On most crops, METHOMYL 29 SL should be applied at 5 to 7 day intervals to maintain control. Refer to crop specific directions for use in the crop tables for more specific information on treatment intervals.

Use sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage. Since METHOMYL 29 SL is a fast acting contact insecticide, best results follow direct spraying of the target insect.

For aerial, use a minimum of 2 gals. per acre (gpa) except 10 gpa for nectarines and peaches; 15 gpa for oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangelos and tangerines.

METHOMYL 29 SL is recommended for use as a low volume aerial spray 0.53 gpa (2L) for cotton* and soybeans* and 1gpa for the crops listed below providing the following conditions are met:

- equipment is adjusted to distribute spray uniformly over the spray swath,
- wind conditions and other factors such as temperature and humidity are such that the spray is delivered to the target area,
- local regulations do not prohibit low-volume aerial sprays,
- use rates are applied as directed on the package label or supplemental labeling for the following crops:

Alfalfa	Celery	Peas (succulent)
Anise	Collards	Peppermint
Asparagus	Corn	Peppers
Barley	Cotton	Potato
Beans	Cucumber	Rye
Broccoli	Lettuce	Soybean
Brussels sprouts	Melons	Spinach
Cabbage	Mint	Sugar beet
Carrot	Oats	Summer Squash
Cauliflower	Peanuts	Wheat

Apply the low rates on small plants, small insects and light infestations of insects. Use intermediate rates on large insects and heavier infestations of insects. Use 1 to 3 applications of the highest recommended rate for controlling severe infestations. Thereafter, use the lowest rate possible to maintain control.

*Not Registered for aerial application in a diluted volume of less than 1 gal in CA.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

CHEMIGATION

Instructions for the Use of METHOMYL 29 SL on Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Green and Dry Bulb Onions, Potatoes, Rye, Sugar Beets and Wheat Using Overhead Sprinkler Chemigation

Overhead chemigation applications offer the advantage of greater penetration and coverage of the target plant. However, typical chemigation applications are more dilute than ground or aerial applications. For best results, it is recommended to keep the concentration of METHOMYL 29 SL as high as possible in the application. Apply METHOMYL 29 SL in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre.

METHOMYL 29 SL is most active as a contact insecticide, although it does also have activity via ingestion of treated plants. For best results, applications of METHOMYL 29 SL should take place when the insects are active and most likely to come into direct contact with the application.

Types of Irrigation Systems:

METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems for control of various pests. The irrigation system used must provide uniform water distribution. Do not use filter screens smaller than 50 mesh throughout the system, due to possible build up of material on 100 mesh or smaller screens. Do not apply METHOMYL 29 SL through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by instructions provided in a supplemental, SLN or this product label.

Directions for Chemigation:

Preparation

A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of METHOMYL 29 SL in chemigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Add 1/4 to 1/2 of the desired amount of water and then measure the required amount of METHOMYL 29 SL into the tank. Complete filling the tank by adding the required amount of water. Agitate thoroughly to insure a uniform solution of METHOMYL 29 SL. Once in solution, no further agitation is required. Injection solution should not be stored overnight. Highly alkaline water should be buffered so that the pH of the spray solution is in the range of neutral to slightly acidic (pH5-7).

Injection Into Chemigation Systems

Inject the proper amount of the METHOMYL 29 SL solution into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water.

Uniform Water Distribution

The irrigation system used for application of METHOMYL 29 SL must provide for uniform distribution of METHOMYL 29 SL treated water. Non-uniform distribution might result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.

Equipment Calibration

Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying METHOMYL 29 SL. Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturer or other experts.

Monitoring of Chemigation Applications

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for cleaners and repairers of application equipment when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when METHOMYL 29 SL is in the irrigation water.

Required System Safety Devices

Do not connect any irrigation system used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices are in place. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year.

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

Posting of Areas to be Treated

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes, or any other public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to all the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The signs shall be printed in ENGLISH. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period. All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color, which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words "KEEP OUT", followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word "STOP". Below the symbol shall be the words "PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATED WATER". Posting for chemigation does not replace other posting and reentry requirements for farm worker safety.

Operation

Start the water pump and sprinkler, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Start the injector and calibrate the injection system according to the directions above. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. Apply METHOMYL 29 SL in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

End guns must be turned off during the application, if they irrigate nontarget areas or if they do not provide uniform application and coverage.

It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of control panels, chemical supply tanks, wellheads and system safety devices be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.

Cleaning the System

Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedures for your injection system.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed:

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information](#).

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types and the lowest drift.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height** - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Swath Adjustment** - When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the fields, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions.

Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS

Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. These sprayers are not suitable for applying herbicides. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Alfalfa	Pea Aphid Lygus Bugs Blotch Leafminer Aphids Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil Larvae Loopers Beet Armyworm Armyworm Alfalfa Caterpillar Fall Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7*	48 hrs.
	Alfalfa Weevil Larvae	3		
	Variegated Cutworm	3/4 - 3		
	Do not apply to dormant or semidormant alfalfa when min. daily temp. is 50°F. or lower. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Chemigation -- METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Do not apply within 7 days of cutting or allowing livestock to graze.			
Anise (Fennel)	Cabbage Looper	3	7	48 hrs.
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.			
Apple Ground application only	Apple Aphid Rosy Apple Aphid Tufted Apple Budmoth Green Fruitworm Tarnished Plant Bug	1 1/2 - 3*	14	72 hrs.
	Codling Moth (10-12 day spray intervals)			
	Leafrollers (Fruitree, Obliquebanded, Redbanded, Variegated) Lesser Appleworm White Apple Leafhopper Tentiform Leafminer Cutworm	3*		
	Do not use on Early Macintosh & Wealthy varieties. Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. * Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI	
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre			
Asparagus	Beet Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Asparagus Beetle Spotted Asparagus Beetle White Cutworm Redbacked Cutworm	1 1/2 – 3	1	48 hrs.	
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2			
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.				
Avocado	Western Avocado Leafroller Omnivorous Looper	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs.	
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.				
Barley	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs.	
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).				
Beans (Succulent) Including: Kidney beans Lima beans Mung beans Navy beans Pinto beans Snap beans Wax Beans Broad beans Fava beans Asparagus beans Blackeyed peas Cowpeas Chickpeas Garbanzo beans Sweet lupine White sweet lupine White lupine Grain lupine	Leafhopper Mexican Bean Beetle	3/4 - 3	Succulent Beans 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt. -- 1, over 1 1/2 pt. -- 3; 3 Vines 7 Hay	48 hrs.	
	Fall Armyworm Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2			
	Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Yellowstriped Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Lygus Bugs Thrips Aphids Loopers *	1 1/2 – 3			
	European Corn Borer (Ovicide & Larvicide)-- Initiate when moth flights first appear and-continue preventive treatments at 3-4 day intervals to control eggs and larvae				
	Spotted Cucumber Beetle	3/4 - 1 1/2			
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre /crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Beans (Dry) (Same as Succulent Beans)	(Same as Succulent Beans)	(Same as Succulent Beans)	14 Dry Beans * 14 Vines * 14 Hay *	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre /crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA. * Do not apply within 14 days of cutting.			
Beets (Table)	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3	0 - Roots 10 - Tops	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Cabbage Looper			
	Diamondback Moth			
	Cucumber Beetle	1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.				
Bermudagrass pasture	Fall Armyworm	3/4 - 3	7 Forage * 3 Dehydrated Hay **	48 hrs
	Armyworm Striped Grass Looper			
Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. * Do not apply within 7 days of feeding forage or allowing livestock to graze. ** Do not apply within 3 days of cutting for hay.				
Blueberries	Blueberry Leafhopper	1 1/2	3	48 hrs.
	Aphids			
	Tussock Moth			
	Weevil			
	Sharp-Nosed Leafhopper			
	Cranberry Fruitworm *	1 1/2 - 3		
	Cherry Fruitworm *			
	Flea Beetle (larvae)	3		
Sawfly (larvae)				
Blueberry Leafroller				
	Blueberry Maggot	3/4 - 1 1/2		
Do not apply during bloom. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. * For ground use only.				
Broccoli	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **	3	48 hrs.
	Diamondback Moth			
	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3 **		
Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Brussels Sprouts	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Imported Cabbageworm			
	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 **		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Cabbage	Loopers *	1 1/2 - 3 **	1	48 hrs
	Diamondback Moth			
	Fall Armyworm	3/4 - 3 **		
	Imported Cabbageworm			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 **		
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 15 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA. **Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Carrot	Aster Leafhopper	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs
	Armyworms			
	Beet Armyworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Cauliflower	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **		
	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 **		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Celery	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7	48 hrs
	Aster Leafhopper			
	Loopers	3		
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Armyworms	3/4 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.			
Chicory	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	80	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Leafhoppers			
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.				
Chinese Cabbage	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 *	10	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm			
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. * Minimum of 25 gallons water per acre by ground or 5 gallons by air.				
Collards (Fresh market only)	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2	10	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Imported Cabbageworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Beet Armyworm			
Loopers*				
Do not apply when temp. is less than 50° F. Do not apply when crop is less than 10" tall. Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Corn (Field, Popcorn & Seed)	Earworm, - (Ovicide/Larvicide) Armyworm Fall Armyworm European Corn Borer - Ears 1 - 3 days or as needed Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	3/4 - 1 1/2	21 Ears 3 Forage* 21 Stover*	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 7.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. *Corn forage is green actively growing plants that are harvested with the ears intact. The plants can be fed directly to animals or used to make silage. Corn stover are the parts of the plant that remain after removal of the grain at full plant maturity. These remaining stalks and leaves can be fed as roughage to animals.			
Corn (Sweet)	Earworm--Whorl as needed	1 - 1 1/2	0 Ears 3 Forage 21 Stover	48 hrs
	Fall Armyworm Armyworm Earworm, - (Ovicide/Larvicide) European Corn Borer - Ears 1 - 3 days or as needed Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	1 1/2		
Certain hybrid varieties of sweet corn are susceptible to methomyl injury. Treat a small area to determine crop safety before full scale spraying. Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 28 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 1 day.				
Cotton U.S.--	Ovicide/Larvicide - Bollworm Tobacco Budworm (Initiate schedule when significant numbers of eggs are present. Continue at 3 to 5-day intervals while eggs are present and larval control is adequate. If significant larvae survive, use higher rates below.) Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Start treatment on low level population for suppression.	2/5 - 3/4 (see Insect Predators section)	15	72 hrs
	Cotton Leafworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Cotton Fleahopper (as needed)	2/5 - 3/4		
	Aphids, Thrips	3/4		
East of Rockies only --	(Early Season) Bollworm Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Cotton Leafperforator Fall Armyworm Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Use as occasional spray in regular schedule but not more often than every 10 days.	1 1/2		

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Cotton (cont'd)	(Late Season) Bollworm Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Cotton Leafperforator Fall Armyworm Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adult and nymphs) Up to 3 applications at 3-5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants.	1 1/2 - 2 1/4	15	72 hrs.
East of Rockies only –				
Texas	Cotton Aphid	3/4 - 2	15	72 hrs
West of Rockies only--	Larvicide for worms: Bollworm Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm Tobacco Budworm Lygus Bugs	1 1/2 - 2 1/4		
	Cotton Leafperforator	1 - 2 1/4		
	For applications West of the Rockies, make applications on 3-5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants. For all applications made to cotton in the United States: Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. Do not graze or feed. Use may redden cotton; if excessive stop or alternate with other insecticides.			
Cucumber	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm, Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 1/2 pt. -- 1 Over 1 1/2 pt.--3	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop.			
Eggplant	Green Peach Aphid	3/4 - 3	5	48 hrs
	Tomato Pinworm (Ground Application Only) Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.			
Endive, Escarole	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2-3	10	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.			
Garlic	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2**	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.			
Grapefruit CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Fruitree Leafroller Orange Tortrix Western Tussock Moth Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Horseradish Ground application only	Aphids Thrips	1 1/2	65	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Leafy Green Vegetables: Beet (tops) Dandelions, Kale, Mustard Greens, Parsley, Swiss Chard, Turnip Greens	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper * Diamondback Moth Imported Cabbageworm	1 1/2-3	10	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. * Do not use for Cabbage Looper in AL & GA.			
Lemon CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Lentils	Western Yellowstriped Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	21	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			
Lettuce (head varieties and Leaf varieties)	Alfalfa Looper	3/4 - 3	3/4-1 1/2 pt. -- 7 over 1 1/2 pt. -- 10	48 hrs
	Thrips	1 1/2 - 3		
	Aphids			
	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Aster Leafhopper			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
Lettuce (head varieties) Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 15 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. Lettuce (leaf varieties) Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days.				
Melons Including: Cantaloupe Casaba Santa Claus melon. Crenshaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Persian melon Golden Pershaw melon Mango melon Pineapple melon Snake melon Watermelon	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 1/2 pt. -- 1 day over 1 1/2 pt. -- 3 days	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Mint (Peppermint, Spearmint)	Variegated Cutworm	3	14	48 hrs
	Alfalfa Looper			
	Flea Beetles	2 1/4 - 3		
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.				
Nectarine CA & AZ only	Thrips	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 3 applications/crop.			
Oats	Armyworms	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**			
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. *Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. **Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be active y growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).				
Onions (Green & Dry Bulb)	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3 **	7 Green and Dry Bulb Onions	48 hrs
	Thrips*			
	Variegated Cutworm	3 **		
	Black Cutworm			
	Onions, green Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 5 days. Onions, dry bulb Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 5 days. *Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control thrips. Begin applications before thrips populations reach 3-5 thrips per plant. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL and a wetting agent. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.			
Oranges CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Western Tussock Moth			
Orange Tortrix Fruittree Leafroller Beet Armyworm Citrus Cutworm				
Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Peaches	Catfacing Insects (Plant Bugs and Stink Bugs) - begin at petal fall and continue in cover sprays at 7-to 10-day intervals Oriental Fruit Moth * - begin at petal fall; use trapping devices and frequent field inspection to determine need for treatment Continue treatment in cover sprays and alternate with residual-type insecticides registered for this use. Green Peach Aphid	3 pt (or 3/4 Pt per 100 gal up to 400 gal per acre)	4	4 days
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop. * Oriental Fruit Moth (Ground Application Only).			
Peanuts	Corn Earworm * Potato Leafhopper Fall Armyworm	3/4-3	21	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm Green Cloverworm Velvetbean Caterpillar Cabbage Looper Soybean Looper** Thrips Granulate Cutworm	1 1/4 - 3 1 1/2 - 3		
Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. Do not feed treated vines. * METHOMYL 29 SL has ovicidal and larvicidal control on corn earworm. ** Soybean Looper is difficult to control. Do not apply to worms greater than 1/2" long. Use higher rate for severe infestations				
Pears Northeast only	Green Fruitworm Obliquebanded Leafroller	1 1/2 - 3 *	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 2 applications/crop. * Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre.			
Peas (succulent) Including: Pigeon peas Chick peas Garbanzo beans Dwarf peas Garden peas Green peas English Peas Field peas Edible pod peas	Alfalfa Looper Cabbage Looper * Pea Aphid Beet Armyworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 Peas S Forage 14 Hay	48 hrs
	Alfalfa Caterpillar Armyworm Green Cloverworm	3/4 - 3		
Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 3 days. * Do not use for Cabbage Looper in AL & GA.				
Pecans Southeast only	Aphids	1 1/2 - 3	30	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 7 applications/crop.			
Peppers Including: Bell Hot Pimentos Sweet	Loopers Beet Armyworm Green Peach Aphid Fall Armyworm Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	3	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm European Corn Borer	3/4 - 1 1/2 3		
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Pomegranates	Omnivorous Leafroller	3	14	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Potato	Tuberworm Loopers Aphids Beet Armyworm Leafhoppers Fall Armyworm	1 1/2- 3	6	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm Flea Beetles	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL for the target pests. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Repeat applications of METHOMYL 29 SL on a 5-7 day schedule, or longer as needed, to control tuberworm populations. An application schedule of effective insecticides with different modes of action may be needed to keep foliar feeding larval populations as low as possible prior to harvest to reduce the risk of larval damage to the tubers. Failure to adequately control tuberworm larvae prior to crop senescence or vinekill increases the risk of tuber damage.			
Rye	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 S L can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			
Sorghum, including Sudangrass (except Sweet Sorghum)	Sorghum Webworm	1 1/2*	14 **	48 hrs
	Sorghum Midge - Apply when 50% bloom and 3-5 days later if needed. Fall Armyworm (Budworm) Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Armyworm	3/4 - 1 1/2 *		
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 application/crop. * Minimum of 10 gallons per acre by ground or 2 gallons per acre by air. ** Do not apply within 14 days of feeding forage or cutting for hay.			
Soybeans	Green Cloverworm Velvetbean Caterpillar Mexican Bean Beetle Corn Earworm	2/5 - 3/4 (see Insect Predator section)	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Light to moderate infestations			
	Moderate to severe infestations	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Soybean Aphid	1/2 - 1		
	Beet Armyworm Salt Marsh Caterpillar Bean Leaf Beetle Fall Armyworm Thrips Silver Spotted Skipper Light to moderate infestations	3/4 - 1		

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Soybeans (cont'd)	Moderate to severe infestations	1 - 1 1/2	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 4.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 3 applications/crop.			
Spinach	Alfalfa Loopers Cabbage Looper Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply when min. daily temp. is 32° F. or lower. Do not apply to seedlings less than 3" diameter. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.			
Sugar Beet	Beet Webworm Flea Beetles Carrion Beetles Beet Armyworm* Aphids* Western Yellowstriped Armyworm*	3/4 - 3	21 Roots 30 Tops	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. *Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control beet armyworm, aphids and western yellowstriped armyworm. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information.			
Summer Squash * Including: Crookneck squash Straightneck squash Scallop squash Vegetable marrow Spaghetti squash Hytan Cucuzza Hechima Chinese okra Bitter melon Balsam pear Balsam apple Chinese Cucumber	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 1/2 pt. - 1 day over 1 1/2 pt. - 3 days	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop. * Fruit of the Gourd (Cucurbitaceae) family that are consumed when immature, 100% of the fruit is edible cooked or raw, once picked cannot be stored, has a soft rind which is easily penetrated, and if seeds were harvested they would not germinate.			
Tangelo, Tangerine CA, A2 & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Tobacco (Except shade)	Flea Beetle	3/4 - 1 1/2	5 Flue cured 14 Air or fire cured	48 hrs
	Hornworm			
	Loopers	1 1/2		
	Aphids			
	Tobacco Budworm			
Fall Armyworm				
Do not apply more than 7.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop.				
Tomato - (Including Tomatillos *)	Tomato Fruitworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs
	Aphids			
	Hornworm			
	Loopers			
	Beet Armyworm			
	Southern Armyworm	1 1/2		
	Pinworm			
	Fall Armyworm			
Armyworm				
Variegated Cutworm				
Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 16 applications/crop. * For tomatillos, do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop.				
Turf (For use on sod farms only)	Sod Webworm (after application, sprinkle irrigate for 15 minutes)	3 (1.1 fl ozs. per 1000 sq. ft.)		48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Do not graze or feed.			
Wheat	Armyworms	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Cereal Leaf Beetle*			
Aphids**				
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).				

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not subject to temperatures below 32 degrees F. Store product in original container only. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining product contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain rinsate for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with METHOMYL 29 SL containing methomyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking.

FOR PUERTO RICO: PESTICIDES MUST BE STORED IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINER; DO NOT REUSE CONTAINER OR STORE CONTENTS IN ANY OTHER CONTAINER.

Notice: Please read the entire label, including the supplemental labeling enclosed. Before buying or using this product, read the Limitation of Warranty and Liability in the supplemental labeling. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, for a refund of the purchase price.

Notice to Buyer: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product, If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of SINON. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

SINON warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW SINON MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL SINON OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYERS OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SINON OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, OR AT THE ELECTION OF SINON OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, SINON or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify SINON or a SINON Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.



RE: 82557-E TRB Reviews
Jane Miller
to:
Jessica Rogala
07/16/2012 06:37 PM
Cc:
"Jane Miller"
Hide Details
From: "Jane Miller" <jmiller@biologicconsulting.com>

To: Jessica Rogala/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Cc: "Jane Miller" <jmiller@biologicconsulting.com>

Follow Up:
Normal Priority.

6 Attachments



image002.gif



image003.png



image004.png



MRID 48825101 corrected page 5.pdf



82557-E Methomyl 29 SL label_HIGHLIGHTED_07 16 2012.pdf



82557-E Methomyl 29 SL label_CLEAN_07 16 2012.pdf

Please find attached the following:

1. Corrected page 5 of the product chemistry submission;
2. One Highlighted corrected label. Much of what you asked me to add in the PPE section was already on the label in appropriate sections. I have highlighted these sections.
I also corrected the Days to Harvest in the Barley section and the rate in the Blueberry section. I could not find the 2 sentences you stated I needed to add. I even checked the Lannatte label and could not

Hey Jane,

Let me conduct my review tomorrow. I don't want to have you making dozens of minor changes. I don't know if there is anything else you'll have to change, but in the interest of expediting work, hold off sending me the changes for the trb reviews until I have a chance to let you know about anything else. Sorry I should have been more clear earlier.

Sincerely,

Jessica Rogala
Environmental Protection Specialist
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (Mail Code: 7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(703) 347-0263

"Jane Miller" ---07/11/2012 04:31:11 PM---I will get the revised labeling back to you tomorrow. Thank you for your time with this.

From: "Jane Miller" <jmiller@biologicconsulting.com>
To: Jessica Rogala/OC/USEPA/US@EPA
Date: 07/11/2012 04:31 PM
Subject: RE: 82557-E TRB Reviews

I will get the revised labeling back to you tomorrow. Thank you for your time with this.

Best Regards,

Jane M. Miller

115 Obtuse Hill Road
Brookfield, CT 06804

Tel: 203-740-1200
Fax: 203-740-1220

From: Jessica Rogala [<mailto:Rogala.Jessica@epamail.epa.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:27 PM
To: jmiller@biologicconsulting.com
Subject: 82557-E TRB Reviews

Hello Ms. Miller,

I have attached the TRB Reviews. Will you please adjust the labels according to the recommendations of TRB? Have a great day.

Sincerely,

Jessica Rogala
Environmental Protection Specialist
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (Mail Code: 7505P)

For further information, please contact the EPA Call Center at
(866) 411-4EPA (4372). The TDD number is (866) 489-4900.

***** ATTACHMENT NOT DELIVERED *****

Completion of 21-Day Content Screen

203
733
2788

203
740
1280

PM- 7

EPA Reg. # (File Symbol) 82557-E

Decision # D 464835

Data package delivered to
you on 5/21/12.
(date)

Jacket/Mini-jacket will be
transferred to you today.
(Pick up from Document Center)

Thank you, 

Registration Division's 21-Day Content Team

Memorandum

Date: 05 / 14 / 12

To: PM 07, Regulatory Manager

From: Information Services Branch, ITRMD

Your receipt of this data submission is not an indication that MRIDs for the enclosed studies have been posted to OPPIN.

We expect that it will be approximately 5 days from the above date before the study-level data is available in OPPIN.

If you have any questions about this process, please contact Teresa Downs (305-5363).

This is a: ☒ fully accepted submission
☐ partially accepted submission
☐ rejected submission



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 14, 2012

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

BIOLOGIC, INC.
SINON USA INC.
115 OBTUSE HILL ROAD
BROOKFIELD, CT 06804

Report of Analysis for Compliance with PR Notice 11-03

Thank you for your submittal of 09-MAY-12. Our staff has completed a preliminary analysis of the material. The results are provided as follows:

Your submittal was found to be in full compliance with the standards for submission of data contained in PR Notice 11-03. A copy of your bibliography is enclosed, annotated with Master Record ID's (MRIDs) assigned to each document submitted. Please use these numbers in all future references to these documents. Thank you for your cooperation. If you have any questions concerning this data submission, please raise them with the cognizant Product Manager, to whom the data have been released.

Receipt for Section 3

S: 916645

Resubmission: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Regulatory Type: Product Registration Section 3

Fee For Service: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Application Type: New Registration

Billable: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Company: 82557 SINON USA INC. V

Risk Manager: Registration Division, Risk Management Team 7

Product #: 82557-E Product Name: METHOMYL 29 SL

Override#

Me Too Section3: 352-384 Me Too Product Name: DUPONT LANNATE LV INSECTICIDE

Application Date: 03-May-2012

OPP Rec'd Date: 09-May-2012

Front End Date: 10-May-2012

Risk Manager Send Date:

FFS Due Date:

Negotiated Due Date:

OPP Target Date:

Fast Track: ☐ New Ingredient: ☐

Receipt Description:

Application for a new pesticide product registration

Form A: ☐ Signature Date:

Form B: ☐ Signature Date:

Print Letter

Enter More Information

Tracking

Receipt Content

Study	
CSF	
<	>

View/Edit

New Ingredient Request Date:

New Ingredient Received Date:

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to High Acute Toxicity to Humans.

For retail sale and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Direct supervision for this product requires the certified applicator to review federal and supplemental label instructions with all personnel prior to application, mixing, loading, or repair or cleaning of application equipment.

GROUP

1A

INSECTICIDE

METHOMYL 29 SL INSECTICIDE

Water Soluble Liquid

Contains 2.4 lbs active ingredient per gallon.

Active ingredient

By Weight

Methomyl

(S-methyl-N-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]thioacetimidate)

29%

Other Ingredients

71%

TOTAL

100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO



POISON

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER! FATAL IF SWALLOWED. CONTAINS METHANOL. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS. CORROSIVE. CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE.

Do not get in eyes, or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin or breathing spray mist. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

EPA Reg. No. 82S57-XX

EPA Est.: 705S2-TWN-001

Net Contents: _____

DRAFT

Manufactured For:
Sinon USA, Inc.
1080 Carol Lane, Suite 264
Lafayette, CA 94549

DRAFT

FIRST AID	
This Product is an N-Methyl Carbamate insecticide.	
IF SWALLOWED:	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
ATROPINE IS AN ANTIDOTE --SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION AT ONCE IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING. If poisoning symptoms appear, get medical attention. POISONING SYMPTOMS — Methomyl poisoning produces effects associated with anticholinesterase activity which may include weakness, blurred vision, headache, nausea, abdominal cramps, discomfort in the chest, constriction of pupils, sweating, slow pulse, muscle tremors. If poisoning symptoms appear, refer to First Aid section on front panel of METHOMYL 29 SL label and seek medical attention at once.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. TREATMENT — Atropine sulfate should be used for treatment. Administer repeated doses, 1.2 to 2.0 mg. intravenously every 10 to 30 minutes until full atropinization is achieved. Maintain atropinization until the patient recovers. Artificial respiration or oxygen may be necessary. Allow no further exposure to any cholinesterase inhibitor until recovery is assured. Do not use 2-PAM for exposure to METHOMYL 29 SL alone. However, for exposure to combinations of METHOMYL 29 SL and organophosphorous insecticides, 2-PAM may be used as required to supplement the atropine sulfate treatment. Do not use morphine.	
For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free [enter phone number].	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category B on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and others exposed to the diluted spray solution must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber.
- Shoes plus socks,
- Protective eyewear.

Mixers, loaders, cleaners, repairers of application equipment, and others exposed to the concentrate must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber.
- Socks and chemical resistant footwear.
- Protective eyewear.
- Chemical resistant apron.

For exposures in enclosed areas, a respirator with either an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or a canister with any R, P, or HE prefilter.

For exposures outdoors, Dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P, or HE prefilter. Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

Human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

The enclosed cabs must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)]. The handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must not assist in the mixing and loading operations.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove personal protective equipment immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and mammals. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground-water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Do not apply by ground equipment within 25 feet, or by air within 100 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, estuaries, commercial fish ponds and natural, permanent streams, marshes or natural, permanent ponds. Increase the buffer zone to 450 feet from the above aquatic areas when ultra low volume application is made.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact worker or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not formulate this product into other end-use products without written permission from Sinon.

METHOMYL 29 SL insecticide must be used only in accordance with directions for use on this label or in separate Sinon supplemental labeling.

Sinon will not be responsible for use of the product in a manner not specified by Sinon in the product's labeling and User assumes all risk for such use.

Use only in commercial and farm plantings. Not for use in home plantings. Not for use during any period after a commercial crop site is opened for public entry as a "U-Pick", "Pick Your Own" or similar operation; in no case shall preharvest applications be made after first public entry. The restricted entry interval and preharvest interval for the crop stated elsewhere on this label must be followed.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI). REI Summary: apple, cotton, grapefruit, lemon, nectarines, oranges, tangelo, tangerine = 3 day REI; peaches = 4 day REI; all other WPS uses = 48 hour REI.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls.

Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber.

Shoes plus socks.

Protective eyewear.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

METHOMYL 29 SL is a water soluble liquid that is applied by foliar application to control many important insect pests. METHOMYL 29 SL is mixed with water for application.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by instructions provided in a supplemental, SLN or this product label.
- **Chemigation:** Overhead sprinkler chemigation is allowed for use in alfalfa, barley, succulent and dry beans, oats, onions, succulent peas, potatoes, rye, sugar beets, sweet corn and wheat. Drip chemigation is allowed for onions. See Federal Supplemental labeling for overhead sprinkler chemigation directions for use in sweet corn, succulent peas and succulent and dry beans; and for directions for use for drip chemigation in onions. Refer to supplemental, or Special Local Need (SLN) labeling or the crop specific sections of this label for use directions for chemigation.
- Hand-held equipment is prohibited for applications to crops. This product must be applied to crops only with mechanical ground, overhead sprinkler chemigation or aerial application equipment.

SCOUTING

Monitor insect populations to determine whether or not there is a need for application of METHOMYL 29 SL based on locally determined economic thresholds. More than one treatment of METHOMYL 29 SL may be required to control a population of pests.

BENEFICIAL ARTHROPODS

METHOMYL 29 SL at rates of 2/5 to 3/4 pt. per acre helps conserve certain beneficials, including big-eyed bugs, damsel bugs, flower bugs and spiders in cotton and soybeans. While these beneficials cannot be relied upon to control pests, they are of potential value and should be monitored along with pests in pest management programs on these crops.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, METHOMYL 29 SL insecticide is a group 1A insecticide. Repeated exclusive use of METHOMYL 29 SL or other group 1A insecticides may lead to the buildup of resistant strains of insects in some crops. Not all members of this group have been shown to be cross-resistant. Different resistance mechanisms that are not linked to target site of action, such as enhanced metabolism, are common for this group of chemicals. Alternation of compounds from different sub-groups within this group may be an acceptable part of an integrated pest management program.

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. When this occurs, the recommended dosages fail to suppress the pest population below the economic threshold. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. These strategies may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternation of mode-of-action classes of insecticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details. If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternate method of control for your area. For additional information on insect resistance monitoring, visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irac-online.org>.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product should be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage.

Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Spray equipment must be clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before applying METHOMYL 29 SL.

Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. Add METHOMYL 29 SL directly to spray tank. Mix thoroughly. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; do not use air agitation. Spray mix should not be stored overnight in spray tank.

Compatibility — Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is recommended that users premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.). Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures.

Do not use METHOMYL 29 SL with Bordeaux mixture, "Du Ter" (triphenyltin hydroxide), lime sulfur, "Rayplex" iron nor in highly alkaline solutions. Use mildly alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of insecticidal activity.

Tank Mixing Sequence - Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. Water soluble bags.
2. Water dispersible granules.
3. Wettable powders.
4. Water based suspensions concentrates.
5. METHOMYL 29 SL and other water soluble concentrates.
6. Oil based suspension concentrates.
7. Emulsifiable concentrates.
8. Adjuvants, surfactants, oils, soluble fertilizers and drift retardants: Follow local practice and manufacturer's recommendation.

APPLICATION

Apply at the recommended rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

Follow-up treatments of METHOMYL 29 SL should be applied, as needed, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. On most crops, METHOMYL 29 SL should be applied at 5 to 7 day intervals to maintain control. Refer to crop specific directions for use in the crop tables for more specific information on treatment intervals.

Use sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage. Since METHOMYL 29 SL is a fast acting contact insecticide, best results follow direct spraying of the target insect.

For aerial, use a minimum of 2 gals. per acre (gpa) except 10 gpa for nectarines and peaches; 15 gpa for oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangelos and tangerines.

METHOMYL 29 SL is recommended for use as a low volume aerial spray 0.53 gpa (2L) for cotton* and soybeans* and 1gpa for the crops listed below providing the following conditions are met:

- equipment is adjusted to distribute spray uniformly over the spray swath,
- wind conditions and other factors such as temperature and humidity are such that the spray is delivered to the target area,
- local regulations do not prohibit low-volume aerial sprays,
- use rates are applied as directed on the package label or supplemental labeling for the following crops:

Alfalfa	Celery	Peas (succulent)
Anise	Collards	Peppermint
Asparagus	Corn	Peppers
Barley	Cotton	Potato
Beans	Cucumber	Rye
Broccoli	Lettuce	Soybean
Brussels sprouts	Melons	Spinach
Cabbage	Mint	Sugar beet
Carrot	Oats	Summer Squash
Cauliflower	Peanuts	Wheat

Apply the low rates on small plants, small insects and light infestations of insects. Use intermediate rates on large insects and heavier infestations of insects. Use 1 to 3 applications of the highest recommended rate for controlling severe infestations. Thereafter, use the lowest rate possible to maintain control.

*Not Registered for aerial application in a diluted volume of less than 1 gal in CA.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

CHEMIGATION

Instructions for the Use of METHOMYL 29 SL on Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Green and Dry Bulb Onions, Potatoes, Rye, Sugar Beets and Wheat Using Overhead Sprinkler Chemigation

Overhead chemigation applications offer the advantage of greater penetration and coverage of the target plant. However, typical chemigation applications are more dilute than ground or aerial applications. For best results, it is recommended to keep the concentration of METHOMYL 29 SL as high as possible in the application. Apply METHOMYL 29 SL in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre.

METHOMYL 29 SL is most active as a contact insecticide, although it does also have activity via ingestion of treated plants. For best results, applications of METHOMYL 29 SL should take place when the insects are active and most likely to come into direct contact with the application.

Types of Irrigation Systems:

METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems for control of various pests. The irrigation system used must provide uniform water distribution. Do not use filter screens smaller than 50 mesh throughout the system, due to possible build up of material on 100 mesh or smaller screens. Do not apply METHOMYL 29 SL through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by instructions provided in a supplemental, SLN or this product label.

General Directions for Chemigation:

Preparation

A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of METHOMYL 29 SL in chemigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Add 1/4 to 1/2 of the desired amount of water and then measure the required amount of METHOMYL 29 SL into the tank. Complete filling the tank by adding the required amount of water. Agitate thoroughly to insure a uniform solution of METHOMYL 29 SL. Once in solution, no further agitation is required. Injection solution should not be stored overnight. Highly alkaline water should be buffered so that the pH of the spray solution is in the range of neutral to slightly acidic (pH5-7).

Injection Into Chemigation Systems

Inject the proper amount of the METHOMYL 29 SL solution into the irrigation water flow using a

positive displacement injection pump. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water.

Uniform Water Distribution

The irrigation system used for application of METHOMYL 29 SL must provide for uniform distribution of METHOMYL 29 SL treated water. Non-uniform distribution might result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.

Equipment Calibration

Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying METHOMYL 29 SL. Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturer or other experts.

Monitoring of Chemigation Applications

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for cleaners and repairers of application equipment when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when METHOMYL 29 SL is in the irrigation water.

Required System Safety Devices

Do not connect any irrigation system used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices are in place. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year.

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

Posting of Areas to be Treated

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of

sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes, or any other public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to all the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The signs shall be printed in ENGLISH. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period. All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color, which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words "KEEP OUT", followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word "STOP". Below the symbol shall be the words "PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATED WATER". Posting for chemigation does not replace other posting and reentry requirements for farm worker safety.

Operation

Start the water pump and sprinkler, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Start the injector and calibrate the injection system according to the directions above. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. Apply METHOMYL 29 SL in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

End guns must be turned off during the application, if they irrigate nontarget areas or if they do not provide uniform application and coverage.

It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of control panels, chemical supply tanks, wellheads and system safety devices be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.

Cleaning the System

Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedures for your injection system.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed:

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information](#).

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure

may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types and the lowest drift.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height** - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Swath Adjustment** - When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the fields, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable



directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions.

Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS

Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. These sprayers are not suitable for applying herbicides. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Alfalfa	Pea Aphid Lygus Bugs Blotch Leafminer Aphids Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil Larvae Loopers Beet Armyworm Armyworm Alfalfa Caterpillar Fall Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7*	48 hrs.
	Alfalfa Weevil Larvae	3		
	Variegated Cutworm	3/4 - 3		
	Do not apply to dormant or semidormant alfalfa when min. daily temp. is 50°F. or lower. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Chemigation – METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Do not apply within 7 days of cutting or allowing livestock to graze.			
Anise (Fennel)	Cabbage Looper	3	7	48 hrs.
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.			
Apple Ground application only	Apple Aphid Rosy Apple Aphid Tufted Apple Budmoth Green Fruitworm Tarnished Plant Bug	1 1/2 – 3*	14	72 hrs.
	Codling Moth (10-12 day spray intervals)			
	Leafrollers (Fruitree, Obliquebanded, Redbanded, Variegated) Lesser Appleworm White Apple Leafhopper Tentiform Leafminer Cutworm	3*		
	Do not use on Early Macintosh & Wealthy varieties. Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. * Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Asparagus	Beet Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Asparagus Beetle Spotted Asparagus Beetle White Cutworm Redbacked Cutworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs.
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.			
Avocado	Western Avocado Leafroller Omnivorous Looper	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs.
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMLY 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			
Barley	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	3/4 - 1 1/2	1	48 hrs.
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			
Beans (Succulent) Including: Kidney beans Lima beans Mung beans Navy beans Pinto beans Snap beans Wax Beans Broad beans Fava beans Asparagus beans Blackeyed peas Cowpeas Chickpeas Garbanzo beans Sweet lupine White sweet lupine White lupine Grain lupine	Leafhopper Mexican Bean Beetle	3/4 - 3	Succulent Beans 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt. -- 1, over 1 1/2 pt. - 3; 3 Vines 7 Hay	48 hrs.
	Fall Armyworm Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Yellowstriped Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Lygus Bugs Thrips Aphids Loopers *	1 1/2 - 3		
	European Corn Borer (Ovicide & Larvicide)-- Initiate when moth flights first appear and continue preventive treatments at 3-4 day intervals to control eggs and larvae			
	Spotted Cucumber Beetle	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre /crop. Do not make more than 10 applicabons/crop. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Beans (Dry) (Same as Succulent Beans)	(Same as Succulent Beans)	(Same as Succulent Beans)	14 Dry Beans * 14 Vines * 14 Hay *	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre /crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA. * Do not apply within 14 days of cutting.			
Beets (Table)	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3	0 - Roots 10 - Tops	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Cabbage Looper			
	Diamondback Moth			
	Cucumber Beetle Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.				
Bermudagrass pasture	Fall Armyworm Armyworm Striped Grass Looper	3/4 - 3	7 Forage * 3 Dehydrated Hay **	48 hrs w/in
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. * Do not apply within 7 days of feeding forage or allowing livestock to graze. ** Do not apply within 3 days of cutting for hay.			
Blueberries	Blueberry Leafhopper	1/2	3	48 hrs.
	Aphids	1		
	Tussock Moth			
	Weevil			
	Sharp-Nosed Leafhopper			
	Cranberry Fruitworm * Cherry Fruitworm *	1 1/2 - 3		
	Flea Beetle (larvae) Sawfly (larvae) Blueberry Leafroller	3		
Blueberry Maggot	3/4 - 1 1/2			
Do not apply during bloom. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. * For ground use only.				
Broccoli	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **	3	48 hrs.
	Diamondback Moth			
	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3 **		
Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				

Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA
** Do not apply within 14 days of cutting*

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Brussels Sprouts	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Imported Cabbageworm			
	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 **		
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.			
Cabbage	Loopers *	1 1/2 - 3 **	1	48 hrs
	Diamondback Moth			
	Fall Armyworm	3/4 - 3 **		
	Imported Cabbageworm			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 **		
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 15 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA. **Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Carrot	Aster Leafhopper	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs
	Armyworms			
	Beet Armyworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Cauliflower	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 - 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 **		
	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 **		
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Celery	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7	48 hrs
	Aster Leafhopper			
	Loopers	3		
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Armyworms	3/4 - 3		
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Chicory	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	80	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.				
Chinese Cabbage	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3 *	10	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm			
Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. * Minimum of 25 gallons water per acre by ground or 5 gallons by air.				
Collards (Fresh market only)	Diamondback Moth	1 1/2	10	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Imported Cabbageworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Beet Armyworm			
	Loopers*			
Do not apply when temp. is less than 50° F Do not apply when crop is less than 10" tall Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Corn (Field, Popcorn & Seed)	Earworm, - (Ovicide/Larvicide) Armyworm Fall Armyworm European Corn Borer - Ears 1 - 3 days or as needed Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	3/4 - 1 1/2	21 Ears 3 Forage* 21 Stover*	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 7.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. *Corn forage is green actively growing plants that are harvested with the ears intact. The plants can be fed directly to animals or used to make silage. Corn stover are the parts of the plant that remain after removal of the grain at full plant maturity. These remaining stalks and leaves can be fed as roughage to animals.			
Corn (Sweet)	Earworm--Whorl as needed	1 - 1 1/2	0 Ears 3 Forage 21 Stover	48 hrs
	Fall Armyworm Armyworm Earworm, - (Ovicide/Larvicide) European Corn Borer -Ears 1 - 3 days or as needed Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Variegated Outworm Beet Armyworm	1 1/2		
Certain hybrid varieties of sweet corn are susceptible to methomyl injury. Treat a small area to determine crop safety before full scale spraying. Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 28 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 1 day.				
Cotton U.S.--	Ovicide/Larvicide - Bollworm Tobacco Budworm (Initiate schedule when significant numbers of eggs are present. Continue at 3 to 5-day intervals while eggs are present and larval control is adequate. If significant larvae survive, use higher rates below.) Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Start treatment on low level population for suppression.	2/5 - 3/4 (see Insect Predators section)	15	72 hrs
	Cotton Leafworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	Cotton Fleahopper (as needed)	2/5 - 3/4		
	Aphids, Thrips	3/4		
East of Rockies only --	(Early Season) Bollworm Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Cotton Leafperforator Fall Armyworm Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Use as occasional spray in regular schedule but not more often than every 10 days.	1 1/2		

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		Methomyl 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Cotton (cont'd) East of Rockies only –	(Late Season) Bollworm Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Cotton Leafperforator Fall Armyworm Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adult and nymphs) Up to 3 applications at 3-5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants.	1 1/2 - 2 1/4	15	72 hrs.
Texas	Cotton Aphid	3/4 - 2	15	72 hrs
West of Rockies only--	Larvicide for worms: Bollworm Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm Tobacco Budworm Lygus Bugs	1 1/2 - 2 1/4		
	Cotton Leafperforator	1 - 2 1/4		
For applications West of the Rockies, make applications on 3-5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants. For all applications made to cotton in the United States: Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. Do not graze or feed. Use may redden cotton; if excessive stop or alternate with other insecticides.				
Cucumber	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm, Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 1/2 pt. -- 1 Over 1 1/2 pt.--3	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop.				
Eggplant	Green Peach Aphid	3/4 - 3	5	48 hrs
	Tomato Pinworm (Ground Application Only) Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm	1 1/2 - 3		
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.				
Endive, Escarole	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2-3	10	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.			
Garlic	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2**	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.			
Grapefruit CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Fruitree Leafroller Orange Tortrix Western Tussock Moth Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Horseradish Ground application only	Aphids Thrips	1 1/2	65	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Leafy Green Vegetables: Beet (tops) Dandelions, Kale, Mustard Greens. Parsley, Swiss Chard, Turnip Greens	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper * Diamondback Moth Imported Cabbageworm	1 1/2-3	10	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. * Do not use for Cabbage Looper in AL & GA.			
Lemon CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			
Lentils	Western Yellowstriped Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	21	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			
Lettuce (head varieties and Leaf varieties)	Alfalfa Looper	3/4 - 3	3/4-1 1/2 pt. -- 7 over 1 1/2 pt. -- 10	48 hrs
	Thrips	1 1/2 - 3		
	Aphids			
	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Aster Leafhopper			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Lettuce (head varieties) Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 15 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days. Lettuce (leaf varieties) Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days.			
Melons Including: Cantaloupe Casaba Santa Claus melon. Crenshaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Persian melon Golden Pershaw melon Mango melon Pineapple melon Snake melon Watermelon	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 1/2 pt. -- 1 day over 1 1/2 pt. -- 3 days	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Mint (Peppermint, Spearmint)	Variegated Cutworm	3	14	48 hrs
	Alfalfa Looper			
	Flea Beetles	2 1/4 - 3		
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.				
Nectarine CA & AZ only	Thrips	1 1/2 -3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 3 applications/crop.			
Oats	Armyworms	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**			
Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. *Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. **Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be active y growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).				
Onions (Green & Dry Bulb)	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3 **	7 Green and Dry Bulb Onions	48 hrs
	Thrips*			
	Variegated Cutworm	3 **		
	Black Cutworm			
Onions, green Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 5 days. Onions, dry bulb Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 5 days. *Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control thrips. Begin applications before thrips populations reach 3-5 thrips per plant. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL and a wetting agent. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.				
Oranges CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Fruittree Leafroller Beet Armyworm Citrus Cutworm			
Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.				

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Peaches	Catfacing Insects (Plant Bugs and Stink Bugs) - begin at petal fall and continue in cover sprays at 7-to 10-day intervals Oriental Fruit Moth * - begin at petal fall; use trapping devices and frequent field inspection to determine need for treatment Continue treatment in cover sprays and alternate with residual-type insecticides registered for this use. Green Peach Aphid	3 pt (or 3/4 Pt per 100 gal up to 400 gal per acre)	4	4 days
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop. * Oriental Fruit Moth (Ground Application Only).			
Peanuts	Corn Earworm *		21	48 hrs
	Potato Leafhopper	3/4-3		
	Fall Armyworm			
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/4 - 3		
	Green Cloverworm	1 1/2 - 3		
	Velvetbean Caterpillar			
	Cabbage Looper			
	Soybean Looper**			
	Thrips			
	Granulate Cutworm			
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop. Do not feed treated vines. * METHOMYL 29 SL has ovicidal and larvicidal control on corn earworm. ** Soybean Looper is difficult to control. Do not apply to worms greater than 1/2" long. Use higher rate for severe infestations			
Pears Northeast only	Green Fruitworm	1 1/2 - 3 *	7	48 hrs
	Obliquebanded Leafroller			
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 2 applications/crop. * Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre.			
Peas (succulent) Including: Pigeon peas Chick peas Garbanzo beans Dwarf peas Garden peas Green peas English Peas Field peas Edible pod peas	Alfalfa Looper	1 1/2 - 3	1 Peas 5 Forage 14 Hay	48 hrs
	Cabbage Looper *			
	Pea Aphid			
	Beet Armyworm			
	Saltmarsh Caterpillar			
	Variegated Cutworm			
	Alfalfa Caterpillar	3/4 - 3		
	Armyworm			
	Green Cloverworm			
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 6 applications/crop; minimum interval between treatments is 3 days. * Do not use for Cabbage Looper in AL & GA.			
Pecans Southeast only	Aphids	1 1/2 - 3	30	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 7 applications/crop.			
Peppers Including: Bell Hot Pimentos Sweet	Loopers	1 1/2 - 3	3	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm			
	Green Peach Aphid			
	Fall Armyworm			
	Armyworm			
	Variegated Cutworm	3/4 - 1 1/2		
	European Corn Borer	3		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop.			
Pomegranates	Omnivorous Leafroller	3	14	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Potato	Tuberworm	1 1/2 - 3	6	48 hrs
	Loopers			
	Aphids			
Potato	Beet Armyworm		6	48 hrs
	Leafhoppers			
	Fall Armyworm			
Potato	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2	6	48 hrs
	Flea Beetles			
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL for the target pests. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Repeat applications of METHOMYL 29 SL on a 5-7 day schedule, or longer as needed, to control tuberworm populations. An application schedule of effective insecticides with different modes of action may be needed to keep foliar feeding larval populations as low as possible prior to harvest to reduce the risk of larval damage to the tubers. Failure to adequately control tuberworm larvae prior to crop senescence or vinekill increases the risk of tuber damage.			
Rye	Armyworms	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Cereal Leaf Beetle*			
	Aphids**			
Rye	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 S L can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			
Sorghum, including Sudangrass (except Sweet Sorghum)	Sorghum Webworm	1 1/2*	14 **	48 hrs
	Sorghum Midge - Apply when 50% bloom and 3-5 days later if needed.	3/4 - 1 1/2 *		
	Fall Armyworm (Budworm) Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Armyworm			
Sorghum, including Sudangrass (except Sweet Sorghum)	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 2 application/crop. * Minimum of 10 gallons per acre by ground or 2 gallons per acre by air. ** Do not apply within 14 days of feeding forage or cutting for hay.			
Soybeans	Green Cloverworm	2/5 - 3/4 (see Insect Predator section)	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Velvetbean Caterpillar			
	Mexican Bean Beetle			
Soybeans	Corn Earworm		14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Light to moderate infestations			
	Moderate to severe infestations	3/4 - 1 1/2		
Soybeans	Soybean Aphid	1/2 - 1	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm	3/4 - 1		
	Salt Marsh Caterpillar			
Soybeans	Bean Leaf Beetle		14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Fall Armyworm			
	Thrips			
Soybeans	Silver Spotted Skipper		14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Light to moderate infestations			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Soybeans (cont'd)	Moderate to severe infestations	1 - 1 1/2	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 4.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 3 applications/crop			
Spinach	Alfalfa Loopers Cabbage Looper Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
Do not apply when min. daily temp. is 32° F. or lower. Do not apply to seedlings less than 3" diameter. Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.				
Sugar Beet	Beet Webworm Flea Beetles Carrion Beetles Beet Armyworm* Aphids* Western Yellowstriped Armyworm*	3/4 - 3	21 Roots 30 Tops	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. *Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control beet armyworm, aphids and western yellowstriped armyworm. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information.				
Summer Squash * Including: Crookneck squash Straightneck squash Scallop squash Vegetable marrow Spaghetti squash Hytan Cucuzza Hechima Chinese okra Bitter melon Balsam pear Balsam apple Chinese Cucumber	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 1/2 pt. - 1 day over 1 1/2 pt. - 3 days	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop. * Fruit of the Gourd (Cucurbitaceae) family that are consumed when immature, 100% of the fruit is edible cooked or raw, once picked cannot be stored, has a soft rind which is easily penetrated, and if seeds were harvested they would not germinate.			
Tangelo, Tangerine CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
		METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre		
Tobacco (Except shade)	Flea Beetle	3/4 - 1 1/2	5 Flue cured 14 Air or fire cured	48 hrs
	Hornworm			
	Loopers	1 1/2		
	Aphids			
	Tobacco Budworm			
	Fall Armyworm			
	Do not apply more than 7.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop.			
Tomato - (Including Tomatillos *)	Tomato Fruitworm	1 1/2 - 3	1	48 hrs
	Aphids			
	Hornworm			
	Loopers			
	Beet Armyworm			
	Southern Armyworm			
	Pinworm			
	Fall Armyworm			
	Armyworm			
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 16 applications/crop. * For tomatillos, do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 5 applications/crop.			
Turf (For use on sod farms only)	Sod Webworm (after application, sprinkle irrigate for 15 minutes)	3 (1.1 fl ozs. per 1000 sq. ft.)		48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Do not graze or feed.			
Wheat	Armyworms	3/4 - 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**			
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop. Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information. * Cereal leaf beetle: METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions. Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect. Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California. ** Aphids: For aphid control, crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as, extreme temperatures or drought). Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not subject to temperatures below 32 degrees F. Store product in original container only. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC]

(Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining product contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain rinsate for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. *Refilling Container:* Refill this container with METHOMYL 29 SL containing methomyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. *Disposing of Container:* Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking.

FOR PUERTO RICO: PESTICIDES MUST BE STORED IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINER; DO NOT REUSE CONTAINER OR STORE CONTENTS IN ANY OTHER CONTAINER.

Notice: Please read the entire label, including the supplemental labeling enclosed. Before buying or using this product, read the Limitation of Warranty and Liability in the supplemental labeling. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, for a refund of the purchase price.

Notice to Buyer: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product, If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of SINON. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

SINON warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW SINON MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL SINON OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYERS OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SINON OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR (OTHER PLANTS, AND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, OR AT THE ELECTION OF SINON OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, SINON or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify SINON or a SINON Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.



United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

☒ Registration
☐ Amendment
☐ Other

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number 82557-XXX	2. EPA Product Manager J. Hebert	3. Proposed Classification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) Methomyl 29 SL	PM# 7	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) Sinon USA, Inc. c/o Biologic, Inc. 115 Obtuse Hill Road Brookfield, CT 06804 <input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is a new address		6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3) (b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to: EPA Reg. No. 352-384 Product Name Lannate LV

Section - II

<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____	<input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application.
<input type="checkbox"/> Notification - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional pages if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

This application for a new pesticide product will fall within the category on Table 4 - Registration Division: New Products as published in the August 5, 2008 Federal Register. This product is further defined under EPA No. 300; CR No. 44. Sinon USA is submitting product chemistry data and using the cite-all option under the selective method of data support for any acute toxicity data that may be applicable to this registration action. The PRIA fee for this application is \$1,434.

Jane Miller Tel: (203) 740-1200; Fax: (203) 740-1220; Email: jmillar@biologicconsulting.com

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:				2. Type of Container	
Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Glass	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Paper	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	
* Certification must be submitted					
3. Location of Nat Contents Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Label <input type="checkbox"/> Container		4. Size(s) Retail Container 2.5, 5, 15 gals.		5. Location of Label Directions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> on label	
6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lithograph <input type="checkbox"/> Paper glued <input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____			

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)					
Name Jane M. Miller		Title Agent		Telephone No: (Include Area Code) 203-740-1200	
Certification I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.					6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
2. Signature 		3. Title Agent			
4. Typed Name Jane M. Miller		5. Date May 3, 2012			



United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460
Formulator's Exemption Statement
(40 CFR 152.85)

Applicant's Name and Address

Sinon USA, Inc.
c/o Biologic, Inc.
115 Obtuse Hill Road
Brookfield, Ct 06804

EPA File Symbol/Registration Number

82557-XX

Product Name

Methomyl 29 SL

Date of Confidential Statement of Formula (EPA Form 8570-4)

May 3, 2012

As an authorized representative of the applicant for registration of the product identified above, I certify that:

(1) This product contains the following active ingredient(s):

Methomyl

(2) Of these, each active ingredient listed in paragraph (4) is present solely as the result of the use of that active ingredient in the manufacturing, formulation or repackaging another product which contains that active ingredient which is registered under FIFRA Section 3, is purchased by us from another producer, and is labeled for at least each use for which my product is proposed to be labeled.

(3) Indicate by checking (A) or (B) below which paragraph applies:

☒ (A) An accurate Confidential Statement of Formula (EPA FORM 8570-4) for the above identified product is attached to this statement. That formula statement indicates, by company name, registration number, and product name, the source of the active ingredient(s) listed in paragraph (1).

OR

☐ (B) The Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) (EPA Form 8570-4) referenced above and on file with the EPA is complete, current, and accurate and contains the information required on the current CSF.

(4) The following active ingredients in this product qualify for the formulator's exemption.

Source

Active Ingredient

Product Name

Registration Number

Methomyl

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

+

Signature

Name and Title

Jane M. Miller, Agent

Date

5/3/2012



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
401 M Street, S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice: The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.25 hours per response for registration and 0.25 hours per response for reregistration and special review activities, including time for reviewing the instructions and completing the necessary forms. Send comments regarding burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden to: Director, OPPE Information Management Division (2137), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460. Do not send the completed form to this address.

Certification with Respect to Citation of Data

Applicant's/Registrant's Name, Address, and Telephone Number Sinon USA, Inc. c/o Biologic, Inc. 115 Obtuse Hill Road Brookfield, CT 06804	EPA Registration Number/File Symbol 82557-XX
Active Ingredient(s) and/or representative test compound(s) Methomyl	Date May 3, 2012
General Use Pattern(s) (list all those claimed for this product using 40 CFR Part 158) Terrestrial Food	Product Name Methomyl 29 SL

NOTE: If your product is a 100% repackaging of another purchased EPA-registered product labeled for all the same uses on your label, you do not need to submit this form. You must submit the Formulator's Exemption Statement (EPA Form 8570-27).

☐ I am responding to a Data-Call-In Notice, and have included with this form a list of companies sent offers of compensation (the Data Matrix form should be used for this purpose).

SECTION I: METHOD OF DATA SUPPORT (Check one method only)

☐ I am using the cite-all method of support, and have included with this form a list of companies sent offers of compensation (the Data Matrix form should be used for this purpose).

☒ I am using the selective method of support (or cite-all option under the selective method), and have included with this form a completed list of data requirements (the Data Matrix form must be used).

SECTION II: GENERAL OFFER TO PAY

[Required if using the cite-all method or when using the cite-all option under the selective method to satisfy one or more data requirements]

☒ I hereby offer and agree to pay compensation, to other persons, with regard to the approval of this application, to the extent required by FIFRA.

SECTION III: CERTIFICATION

I certify that this application for registration, this form for reregistration, or this Data-Call-In response is supported by all data submitted or cited in the application for registration, the form for reregistration, or the Data-Call-In response. In addition, if the cite-all option or cite-all option under the selective method is indicated in Section I, this application is supported by all data in the Agency's files that (1) concern the properties or effects of this product or an identical or substantially similar product, or one or more of the ingredients in this product; and (2) is a type of data that would be required to be submitted under the data requirements in effect on the date of approval of this application if the application sought the initial registration of a product of identical or similar composition and uses.

I certify that for each exclusive use study cited in support of this registration or reregistration, that I am the original data submitter or that I have obtained the written permission of the original data submitter to cite that study.

I certify that for each study cited in support of this registration or reregistration that is not an exclusive use study, either: (a) I am the original data submitter; (b) I have obtained the permission of the original data submitter to use the study in support of this application; (c) all periods of eligibility for compensation have expired for the study; (d) the study is in the public literature; or (e) I have notified in writing the company that submitted the study and have offered (i) to pay compensation to the extent required by sections 3(c)(1)(F) and/or 3(c)(2)(B) of FIFRA; and (ii) to commence negotiations to determine the amount and terms of compensation, if any, to be paid for the use of the study.

I certify that in all instances where an offer of compensation is required, copies of all offers to pay compensation and evidence of their delivery in accordance with sections 3(c)(1)(F) and/or 3(c)(2)(B) of FIFRA are available and will be submitted to the Agency upon request. Should I fail to produce such evidence to the Agency upon request, I understand that the Agency may initiate action to deny, cancel or suspend the registration of my product in conformity with FIFRA.

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments to it are true, accurate, and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

Signature 	Date May 3, 2012	Typed or Printed Name and Title Jane M. Miller, Agent
---------------	---------------------	--

May 3, 2012

Document Processing Desk (REGFEE)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
US Environmental Protection Agency
One Potomac Yard
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Room S-4900, 4th Floor
Arlington, VA 22202

Attention: Mr. J. Hebert (PM #7)
RE: "Methomyl 29 SL", EPA Reg. No. 82557-XX
Application for Pesticide Registration

Dear Mr. Hebert:

On behalf of Sinon USA, Inc. we are submitting an Application for Pesticide Registration for the above mentioned product. The subject product is an insecticide formulation containing methomyl technical as the active ingredients for agricultural use to control insect pests on agricultural crops. The nominal concentration of the active ingredient in the product is 29.0% w/w.

The following documents are enclosed to process this registration application:

Volume 1 Administrative Materials

- Application for Pesticide Registration (EPA Form 8570-1)
- Certification With Respect to Citation of Data (EPA Form 8570-34)
- Data Matrix (EPA Form 8570-35)
- Formulator's Exemption Statement (EPA Form 8570-27)
- Confidential Statement of Formula (EPA Form 8570-4)
- Five (5) copies of draft labeling

Three copies each of the following studies:

8825101 Volume 2. Product Identity and Composition
OPPTS Guideline 830.1550 through 830.1900

8825102 Volume 3. Determination of Physical State/Color/Odor of Methomyl 29% SL
OPPTS Guideline 830.6302, 830.6303 & 830.6304

8825103 Volume 4. Determination of Flash Point of Methomyl 29% SL
OPPTS Guideline 830.6315

8825104 Volume 5. Determination of pH of Methomyl 29% SL
OPPTS Guideline 830.7000

8825105 Volume 6. Determination of Viscosity of Methomyl 29% SL
OPPTS Guideline 830.7100

115 Obtuse Hill Road • Brookfield, CT 06804
Tel: 203.740.1200 • Fax: 203.740.1220
Email: jmiller@biologicconsulting.com

48825106 Volume 7 Determination of Density of Methomyl 29% SL
OPPTS Guideline 830.7300

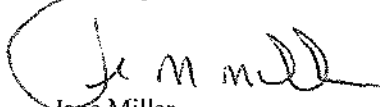
This application is submitted under the Formulator's Exemption provision of FIFRA section 3(c)(2)(D). In addition, according to FIFRA section 3(c)(3)(b)(i) this application qualifies for an expedited review on the basis that this product is similar or identical in labeling and composition to “Lannate LV”, EPA Registration Number 352-384.

To satisfy the data requirements for acute toxicity, Sinon USA chosen the cite-all option under the selective method of support and has sent offer to pay letters to those companies appearing on the enclosed data matrix.

This application for a new pesticide product will fall within the category on Table 4 - Registration Division: New Products, EPA No. R300; CR No. 44. The PRIA fee for this application is \$1,434.

Should you have any questions, or wish to reach me, please feel free to contact our office at 203-740-1200.

Sincerely,



Jane Miller
Agent to Sinon USA, Inc.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS
REGISTRATION DIVISION (7505P)

**TECHNICAL REVIEW BRANCH
SIMILARITY DETERMINATION**

26/JUN/2012

MEMORANDUM

Name of Pesticide Product: Methomyl 29 SL
EPA Reg. No. /File Symbol: 82557-E
DP Barcode: D402418
Decision No: 464835
Action Code: R300
PC Code: 090301 (methomyl)

From: Eugenia McAndrew, Biologist
Technical Review Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

*E. McAndrew M/d as in
Toxicology*

To: Jessica Rogala, RM Team 07
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Applicant: Sinon USA Incorporated
1080 Carol Lane, Suite 264
Lafayette, CA 94549

FORMULATION FROM LABEL:

<u>Active Ingredient(s):</u>	<u>% by wt.</u>
Methomyl	29
<u>Other Ingredient(s):</u>	<u>71</u>
Total:	100%

ACTION REQUESTED: The Risk Manager requests: "Me-too of 352-384."

BACKGROUND: Sinon USA Incorporated has applied for registration of Methomyl 29 SL, EPA File Symbol 82557-E, claiming similarity to DuPont Lannate LV, EPA Reg. No. 352-384. The active ingredient in both products is 29% methomyl. The registrant is using the cite-all method of data support to satisfy the acute toxicity data requirements. The submission includes a basic CSF dated June 18, 2012, a label, data matrix and company letter.

A search of the OPP electronic databases shows that the cited product was assigned the most recent acute toxicity profile during reregistration in a Product Reregistration Branch memo (Mukhoty; D260708; EPA Reg. No. 352-384; 23/NOV/1999).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. TRB compared the basic CSFs of the proposed product, 82557-E, and the cited product, 352-384, and concluded that the two products are substantially similar.

2. The acute toxicity profile for the proposed product, Methomyl 29 SL, EPA File Symbol 82557-E, is as follows:

acute oral toxicity	I	cited	EPA Reg. No. 352-384
acute dermal toxicity	II	cited	EPA Reg. No. 352-384
acute inhalation toxicity	III	cited	EPA Reg. No. 352-384
primary eye irritation	I	cited	EPA Reg. No. 352-384
primary skin irritation	IV	cited	EPA Reg. No. 352-384
dermal sensitization	negative	cited	EPA Reg. No. 352-384

3. This memorandum pertains only to the decision concerning whether the subject product is similar to the cited product from an acute toxicological view point. For the purposes of this action, TRB has made no further determination of the adequacy of the toxicological data base or the precautionary label of the cited product.

4. The proposed basic CSF submitted for 82557-E was reviewed and accepted by the TRB Product Chemistry Team (Mathur; D402399; EPA File Symbol 82557-E; 18/JUN/2012).

LABELING: Based on the toxicity profile above, the following are the precautionary and first aid statements for this product as obtained from the Label Review System:

PRODUCT ID #: 082557-00002

PRODUCT NAME: Methomyl 29 SL

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER POISON ☠

SPANISH SIGNAL WORD: PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals:

Contains Methanol.

Methanol may cause blindness. Restricted Use Pesticide due to acute oral and primary eye irritation Toxicity Category I. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Fatal if swallowed. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Wear coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, socks, chemical-resistant footwear, and chemical resistant gloves.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. When mixing and loading wear a chemical resistant apron. For overhead exposure wear chemical-resistant headgear. When cleaning equipment wear a chemical-resistant apron.

First Aid:

If swallowed:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

If in eyes:

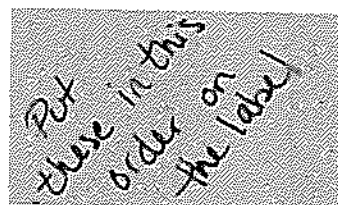
- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If inhaled:

- Move the person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.



NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

The proposed label should contain a Note to Physician which addresses the presence of a cholinesterase inhibitor. The following statements are suggested types of information that may be included, if applicable:

- technical information on symptomatology;
- use of supportive treatments to maintain life functions;
- medicine that will counteract the specific physiological effects of the pesticide;
- company telephone number to specific medical personnel who can provide specialized medical advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-xxx-xxxx for emergency medical treatment information.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS REGISTRATION DIVISION (7505P)

DP BARCODE No.: D402399; FILE SYMBOL No.: 82557-E; PRODUCT NAME: Methomyl 29SL Insecticide;
DECISION No.: 464835; PC Code(s): 090301; ACTION CODE: R300; FOOD Use: Yes

DATE OUT: June 18, 2012

SUBJECT: Product Chemistry Review for end use product
Product Name: Methomyl 29SL Insecticide

FROM: Shyam Mathur,
Product Chemistry Team Leader
Technical Review Branch/RD (7505P)

S. Mathur
6/18/12
JCR

TO: Jessica Rogala / John Hebert, RM 07
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch / RD (7505P)

Company Name: Sinon USA Incorporated
Formulation Type: Restricted Use Insecticide

INTRODUCTION:

The registrant has submitted an application for the registration of the new end use product "Methomyl 29 SL Insecticide". The registrant has submitted a CSF for basic formulation (dated May 3, 2012) and the supporting product chemistry data with MRID Nos. 488251-01 through 488251-06. The registrant has claimed that the proposed product is substantially similar to the registered product with Reg. No. 352-384. On the advice of the Agency, the registrant submitted a revised & corrected basic CSF (dated 06-18-2012) by e-mail on June 18, 2012. TRB has been asked to determine the acceptability of product chemistry data submitted to support the proposed basic CSF and also determine the similarity to the cited product.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

1. Name of Active Ingredient(s): Methomyl (29.00%).

2. Has the registrant claimed substantial similarity (identical in formulation) to a registered product?

☒ Yes; ☐ No; ☐ NA; if yes give the registration number of the cited product

EPA Reg. No: 352-384

3. All of the source materials of the active ingredient are derived from registered sources- ☒ Yes; ☐ No

4. All inert ingredients have been screened by IIAB and found to be approved for the proposed labeled uses.
☒ Yes; ☐ No

5. Confidential Statement of Formula(s):

☒ Proposed Basic - Dated: 05-03-2012; Re-submitted - Dated: 06-18-2012

☐ Proposed Alternate CSF - Dated: ; Re-submitted - Dated:

Alternate CSF(s) complies with 40CFR§152.43: ☐ Yes; ☐ No; ☒ NA

DP BARCODE No.: D402399; FILE SYMBOL No.: 82557-E; PRODUCT NAME: Methomyl 29SL Insecticide;
DECISION No.: 464835; PC Code(s): 090301; ACTION CODE: R300; FOOD Use: Yes

6. Product label

- a. Ingredient statement: Nominal concentration of AI listed on CSF(s) concurs with product label (PR Notice 91-2).

☒ Yes, if not, explain below:

Is the sub statement in compliance with PR Notice 97-6 (inert ingredient vs other ingredient)

☒ Yes; ☐ No; if not, explain below:

Metallic equivalent: ☐ Yes ☒ NA;

Soluble arsenic: ☐ Yes ☒ NA

Isomeric ratios: ☐ Yes ☒ NA

Acid Equivalent: ☐ Yes ☒ NA; acid equivalent =

- b. Health related sub statements: Product contains?

Petroleum distillate at > 10%: ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ NA

Methanol at > 4%: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA

Sodium nitrate/Sodium nitrite ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ NA

- c. Physical chemical hazard statement: Product label requires a statement per 40 CFR §156.78 for: flammability, explosive potential or electric insulator breakdown?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Note: The product label has the warning "Combustible. Do not store near open flame or heat".

Is the sub statement in compliance with PR Notice 98-6 (Total Release Fogger)?

☐ Yes; ☐ No; ☒ NA; if not, explain below

- d. Label requires an additional Storage and Disposal statement: ☐ Yes ☒ No; if yes explain below:

DP BARCODE No.: D402399; FILE SYMBOL No.: 82557-E; PRODUCT NAME: Methomyl 29SL Insecticide;
 DECISION No.: 464835; PC Code(s): 090301; ACTION CODE: R300; FOOD Use: Yes

7. Group A:

TRB's determination of the acceptability for the proposed product is listed in the tables below.

Guideline No.	Study Title		Data submitted		TRB's Assessment of Data	MRID Nos.
			Yes	No		
830.1550	Product Identity & Composition		X		U	488251-01
830.1600	Description of materials used to produce the product		X		A	488251-01
830.1650	Description of formulation process		X		A	488251-01
830.1670	Discussion on the formation of impurities		X		A	488251-01
830.1700	Preliminary analysis					
830.1750	Certified limits (158.350)	Standard certified limits	X		A	488251-01
		Proposed Limits				
		Justification for wider limits				
830.1800	Enforcement analytical method		X		A	488251-01

A = Acceptance, N = Not Acceptable, G = Data Gap, W = Waiver Request, I = In Progress, NA = Not Applicable; U = Upgradeable.

DP BARCODE No.: D402399; FILE SYMBOL No.: 82557-E; PRODUCT NAME: Methomyl 29SL Insecticide;
 DECISION No.: 464835; PC Code(s): 090301; ACTION CODE: R300; FOOD Use: Yes

8. Group B:

Guideline No.	Study Title	Value or Qualitative Description	TRB's Assessment of Data	MRID Nos.
830.6303	Physical State	Liquid	A	488251-02
830.6315	Flammability	101.6°F	A	488251-03
830.6316	Explosibility	Not potentially explosive	A	Data Matrix Note #3 05-03-201
830.7000	pH	4.536	A	488531-04
830.7300	Density	1.055 g/ml (8.79 lbs/gal)20°C	A	488251-06

A = Acceptance, N = Not Acceptable, G = Data Gap, W = Waiver request, NA = Not applicable, I = In progress; U = Upgradeable.

DP BARCODE No.: D402399; **FILE SYMBOL No.:** 82557-E; **PRODUCT NAME:** Methomyl 29SL Insecticide;
DECISION No.: 464835; **PC Code(s):** 090301; **ACTION CODE:** R300; **FOOD Use:** Yes

CONCLUSIONS:

The TRB has reviewed the product chemistry data submitted for the proposed end-use product and has concluded that:

1. The proposed revised & corrected CSF for basic formulation (dated 06-18-2012) is acceptable.
2. The data submitted corresponding to guidelines 830.1600 (description of materials used to produce the product), 830.1650 (description of formulation process), 830.1670 (discussion on the formation of impurity), 830.1750 (certified limits) and 830.1800 (enforcement analytical method) are acceptable.
3. The registrant has incorrectly written the common name of the active ingredient as "clethodim" instead of "methomyl" under the guideline 830.1550 (product identity & composition) in MRID No. 488251-01 (page #5). This error must be corrected.
4. The product chemistry data submitted corresponding to guidelines 830.6302 (color), 830.6303 (physical state), 830.6304 (odor), 830.6315 (flammability), 830.6316 (explosibility), 830.7000 (pH), 830.7100 (viscosity) and 830.7300 (density) are acceptable.
5. The registrant must generate studies for one year storage stability (830.6317) and corrosion characteristics (830.6320) and the results must be submitted on completion. It is recommended the observation must be made at 0, 3, 6, 9, and 12 month intervals.
6. The proposed product with File Symbol No. 82557-E was determined to be substantially similar to the cited product with Reg. No. 352-384 from the product chemistry point of view.

21-Day Screen Completed by
Contractor

21-Day Expires on 5/30/12

Jacket # 82557-E

MRID# 488251

Content Screen: Recommend to Pass/Fail

11-3 Review: Pass/Fail/NA

Overall Status: Recommend to Pass/Fail

Transfer This Jacket to:

STEPHEN SCHAIBLE

PRIA 2 – 21 Day Content Screen Review Worksheet

(EPA/OPP Use Only)

3/23/09

21 Day Screen Start Date: 5-9-12

Experts In-Processing Signature: MF Harrison Date 5-11-12

Fee Paid: Yes ☒

Division management contacted on issues No ☐ Yes ☐ Date _____

EPA Reg. Number: <u>82557-E</u>		EPA Receipt Date: <u>5-9-12</u>				
Items for Review				Yes	No	N/A*
1	Application Form (EPA Form 8570-1)(link to form) signed & complete including package type			X		
2	Confidential Statement of Formula all boxes completed, form signed, and dated (EPA Form 8570-4) (Link to form)			X		
	a) All inerts (link to http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/inerts/), including fragrances, approved for the proposed uses (see Footnote A)	yes	no			
		X				
3	Certification with Respect to Citation of Data (EPA Form 8570-34) (Link to form) completed and signed (N/A if 100% repack)			X		
	Certificate and data matrix consistent			X		
	If applicant is relying on data that are compensable, is the offer to pay statement included. (see Footnote B)	yes	no			
	If applicable, is there a letter of Authorization for exclusive use only.					
4	Formulator's Exemption Statement (EPA Form 8570-27) (Link to form) completed and signed (N/A if source is unregistered or applicant owns the technical)			X		
	Data Matrix (EPA Form 8570-35) (Link to form) both internal and external copies (PR 98-5) (Link to PR 98-5) completed and signed (N/A if 100% repack)			X		
5	a) Selective Method (Fee category experts use)	yes	no			
	b) Cite-All (Fee category experts use)	X				
	c) Applicant owns all data (Fee category experts use)					
6	5 Copies of Label (link to http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/labeling/lrm/) (Electronic labels on CD are encouraged and guidance is available)(link to http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/registering/submissions/index.htm#labels)			X		

7	Is the data package consistent with PR Notice 86-5 (link to PRN 86-5)	X		
8	Notice of Filing (link to http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/tolerance_petitions.htm) included with petitions (link to http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/tolerances.htm)			X
9	If applicable for conventional applications, reduced risk rationale (link to http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/workplan/reducedrisk.html)			X
10	Required Data (link to http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/data_requirements.htm) and/or data waivers. See Footnote C.			
	a) List study (or studies) not included with application			

Comments:

- * Inerts approved for food use under 40 CFR 180.920, pre-harvest application to growing crops.
- * Studies passed PRN 11-03 review.

AB

MRID : 488251

* N/A – Not Applicable

Footnotes

A. During the 21 day initial content review, all CSFs will be reviewed to determine whether all inerts listed, including fragrances, are approved for the proposed uses. If an unapproved inert is identified, the applicant must either 1) resolve the inert issue by, for example, removing the inert, substituting it with an approved inert, submitting documentation that EPA approved the inert for the proposed pesticidal uses, correcting mistakes on the CSF, etc. or 2) provide the data to support OPP approval of the inert or 3) withdraw the application. Removing or substituting an inert ingredient will require a new CSF and may require submission of data. All information, forms, data and documentation resolving the inert issue must have been received by the Agency or the application withdrawn within the 21 day period, otherwise, the Agency will reject the application as described below.

To successfully complete this aspect of the 21 day initial content screen, applicants are **strongly encouraged** to verify that all inert ingredients have been approved for the application's uses **even if a product is currently registered** by consulting the inert Web

site [link to <http://www.epa.gov/oppr001/inerts/lists.html>] and if the inert is not approved, to **obtain the necessary inert approval prior to submitting an application to register a pesticide product containing that inert ingredient**. Some inert ingredients are no longer approved for food uses or certain types of uses. The name and/or CAS number on a CSF must match the name and CAS number on this web site. Simple typographical errors in the name or CAS number have resulted in processing delays.

If an inert is not listed on the inert ingredient web site and the applicant believes that the inert has been approved, the applicant should contact the Inert Ingredient Assessment Branch (IIAB) at inertsbranch@epa.gov and resolve the issue. Copies of the correspondence with IIAB resolving the issue should accompany the application. All new inerts except PIP inerts are reviewed by IIAB. The IIAB should also be contacted for any questions on what supporting data needs to be submitted for and the Agency's inert review process. Questions on PIP inerts should be directed to the Chief of Microbial Pesticides Branch [Link to http://www.epa.gov/oppbppd1/biopesticides/contacts_bppd.htm].

When a brand, trade, or proprietary name of an inert ingredient is listed on a CSF, additional information such as an alternate name of the inert, CAS number or other information [link to <http://www.epa.gov/oppr001/inerts/tips.pdf>] must also be included to enable the Agency to determine if it has been approved. Each component of an inert mixture (including a fragrance) must be identified. In some cases, the supplier of the mixture or fragrance may need to provide this information to the Agency. Prior to the Agency's receipt of an application, applicants must arrange with a proprietary mixture or fragrance supplier to provide the component information to the Agency or promptly upon EPA's request. If the inert ingredients in a proprietary blend (including fragrances) cannot or are not identified or provided within the 21-day content review period, the Agency will reject the application.

During the 21 day content review, applicants should submit information to the individual identified by the Agency when the applicant is informed of an unapproved inert.

Unapproved Inerts Identified on CSFs

All applications except conventional new products and PIPs

Once an unapproved inert is identified on a CSF, the Agency will contact the applicant with the following options:

1. Correct the application by, for instance, correcting the inert's identity or CAS number, providing documentation that the inert has been approved, or removing the unapproved inert from the CSF or replacing it with one that is approved for the application's uses; or
2. Submit the information and data needed for the Agency to approve the unapproved inert. If this option is selected and implemented, the Agency may request an extension in the PRIA decision review timeframe to accommodate the inert review/approval process;

3. Withdraw the application (the Agency retains 25% of the full fee for the fee category estimated); or

If none of these options is selected and implemented by the applicant within the 21 day content review period, the Agency will reject the application and retain 25% of the full fee of the category identified.

Conventional New Product Applications

When the Registration Division identifies an unapproved inert on a CSF with an application for a new product that the applicant has not identified as requiring an inert approval (R311, R312 or R313), it will contact the applicant with the following options:

1. Correct the application by, for instance, correcting the inert's identity or CAS number, providing documentation that the inert has been approved, or removing the unapproved inert from the CSF or replacing it with one that is approved for the application's uses; or
2. Submit the information and data needed for the Agency to approve the unapproved inert, including any required petition to establish or amend a tolerance or exemption from a tolerance. (This option may change the PRIA category for the application, which could require a longer decision review time and a larger fee. If additional fees are due, they must be received by the Agency within the 21 day content review period.)
3. Withdraw the application (the Agency retains 25% of the full fee for the fee category estimated); or

If none of the above options is selected and implemented during the 21-day content-review period, the Agency will reject the application and retain 25% of the appropriate fee for the new product-inert approval category.

PIP Applications

When the Biopesticide and Pollution Prevention Division identifies an unapproved inert on a PIP CSF and a request to approve the inert does not accompany the application, it will contact the applicant with the following options:

1. Correct the application by, for instance, correcting the spelling or name of the inert to that in 40 CFR 174, or providing documentation that the inert has been approved; or
2. Submit the information and data needed for the Agency to approve the unapproved inert. If an inert ingredient tolerance exemption petition is required, the petition must be received by the Agency and the B903 fee paid within the 21 day period. If this option is selected and implemented, the Agency will discuss harmonizing the timeframe for both actions.

3. Withdraw the application (the Agency retains 25% of the full fee for the fee category estimated); or

If none of the above options is selected and implemented during the 21 day content review period, the Agency will reject the application and retain 25% of the fee.

B. A policy on documentation of offers to pay is still being developed, however, for a me-too or fast track (similar/identical) new product, R300 or A530, an application without the necessary authorizations of offers to pay will be placed into either R301 or A531. The Agency recommends that authorizations of offers to pay be submitted with other PRLA applications to avoid delays in the Agency's decision.

C. Biopesticide applicants are advised to contact the Agency and discuss study waivers prior to submitting their application to the Agency. Documentation of such discussions should be submitted with the study waiver.

R 300 and 301

100% identical (repack): YES or NO (circle one)

{If **yes**, it's a 100% repack - then product chemistry, acute toxicity and efficacy data are not required}

Data on Group and A and B must be submitted - Group A and B can not be cited.

Guideline No.	Group A: Product Chemistry Data Study Title	Data submitted	
		Yes	No
830.1550	Product Identity & Composition	X	
830.1600	Description of materials used to produce the product	X	
830.1650	Description of formulation process	X	
830.1670	Discussion on the formation of impurities	X	
830.1700	Preliminary analysis		X
830.1750	Certified limits (158.345)	X	
830.1800	Enforcement analytical method	X	

NA

Guideline No.	Group B: Product Chemistry Data Study Title	Data submitted	
		Yes	No
830.6302	Color	X	
830.6303	Physical State	X	
830.6304	Odor	X	
830.6314	Oxidation/Reduction (Chemical incompatibility)		X
830.6315	Flammability	X	
830.6316	Explodability		X
830.6317	Storage stability		X
830.6319	Miscibility		X
830.6320	Corrosion Characteristics		X
830.6321	Dielectric Breakdown voltage		X
830.7000	pH	X	
830.7100	Viscosity	X	
830.7300	Density	X	

NA

NA
will provide

NA

NA

NA



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 11, 2012

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OPP Decision Number: D-464835
EPA File Symbol or Registration Number: 82557-E
Product Name: METHOMYL 29 SL
EPA Receipt Date: 09-May-2012
EPA Company Number: 82557
Company Name: SINON USA INC.

JANE M. MILLER
BIOLOGIC, INC.
SINON USA INC.
115 OBTUSE HILL ROAD
BROOKFIELD, CT 06804-

SUBJECT: Receipt of Registration Application Subject to Registration Service Fee

Dear Registrant:

The Office of Pesticide Programs has received your application and certification of payment. If you submitted data with this application, the results of the PRN-2011-3 screen will be communicated separately. During the administrative screen, the Office of Pesticide Programs has determined that this Action is subject to a Pesticide Registration Service Fee as defined in the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act.

The Action has been identified as Action Code: R300

NEW PRODUCT;ME-TOO PRODUCT FAST TRACK;

No additional payment is due at this time.

If you have any questions, please contact the Pesticide Registration Service Fee Ombudsman at (703) 308-9362.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "J. Miller".

Front End Processing Staff
Information Technology & Resources Management Division

Fee for Service

NR
{916645;~

This package includes the following

- ☒ New Registration
- ☐ Amendment

☒ Studies? ☐ Fee Waiver?

☐ volpay % Reduction: ____

for Division

- ☐ AD
- ☐ BPPD
- ☒ RD

Risk Mgr. 7

Receipt No.

S- 916645

EPA File Symbol/Reg. No.

82557-E

Pin-Punch Date:

5/9/2012

☐ This item is NOT subject to FFS action.

Action Code:

Requested: R300

Granted: R300

Amount Due: \$ 1434

Inerts approved AB 05/11/12

☒ Inert Cleared for Intended Use

Reviewer: E. Falick

Remarks:

Parent/Child Decisions:

☐ Uncleared Inert in Product

Date: 5/11/12

Receipt for Section 3			
S:	916645	Resubmission:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Regulatory Type:	Product Registration - Section 3	Fee For Service:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Application Type:	New Registration	Billable:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Company:	82557 SINON USA INC.		V
Risk Manager:	Registration Division, Risk Management Team 7		
Product #:	82557-E	Product Name:	METHOMYL 29 SL
Overide#			
Me Too Section3:	352-384	Me Too Product Name:	DUPONT LANNATE LY INSECTICIDE
Application Date:	03-May-2012	OPP Rec'd Date:	09-May-2012
Front End Date:	10-May-2012	Risk Manager Send Date:	
FFS Due Date:		Negotiated Due Date:	
OPP Target Date:			
Fast Track:	<input type="checkbox"/>	New Ingredient:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Receipt Description:		View/Edit	
Application for a new pesticide product registration		New Ingredient Request Date:	
		New Ingredient Received Date:	
Form A:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Signature Date:	
Form B:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Signature Date:	

From: paygovadmin@mail.doc.twai.gov
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2012 12:05 PM
To: jmillar@biologicconsulting.com
Subject: Pay.gov Payment Confirmation: PRIA Service Fees

Application Name: PRIA Service Fees
Pay.gov Tracking ID: 256K7MB0
Agency Tracking ID: 74310736238
Transaction Type: Sale
Transaction Date: May 8, 2012 12:05:14 PM

Decision Number:
Registration Number:
Company Name: Sinon USA, Inc.
Company Number: 82557
Action Code: R300

THIS IS AN AUTDMATED MESSAGE. PLEASE DO NOT REPLY.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
401 M Street, S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

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DATA MATRIX

Date May 3, 2012			EPA Reg. No./File Symbol 82557-XX		Page 3 of 15
Applicant's/Registrant's Name & Address Sinon USA, Inc. c/o Biologic, Inc. 115 Obtuse Hill Road Brookfield, CT 06804			Product Methomyl 29 SL		
Ingredient Methomyl					
Guideline Reference Number	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
			Burlington Scientific Corp.	PAY	
			Farmingdale, NY		
			Troy Corp.	PAY	
			Washington, DC		
			Glades Formulating Corp.	PAY	
			Greeley, CO		
			Spray Drift Task Force	PAY	
			Washington, DC		
			Novartis Animal Health US	PAY	
			Greensboro, NC		
			Sinon Corporation	PAY	
			Brookfield, CT		
			Agricultural Re-Entry Task Force	PAY	
			Washington, DC		
			Residential Exposure Joint Venture	PAY	
			Washington, DC		
			Agricultural Handlers Exposure TF	PAY	
			Macon, MO		
Signature <i>Jane M. Miller</i>			Name and Title Jane M. Miller, Agent		Date 05/03/2012

Based on EPA Form 8570-35 (9-97) Electronic and Paper versions available. Submit only Paper version.

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DATA MATRIX

Date May 3, 2012			EPA Reg. No./File Symbol 82557-XX		Page 4 of 5
Applicant's/Registrant's Name & Address Sinon USA, Inc. c/o Biologic, Inc. 115 Obtuse Hill Road Brookfield, CT 06804			Product Methomyl 29 SL		
Ingredient Methomyl					
Guideline Reference Number	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
			Rotam Limited	PAY	
			Sarasota, FL		
			Rotam Agrochemical Company	PAY	
			Sarasota, FL		
Signature <i>Jane M Miller</i>			Name and Title Jane M. Miller, Agent		Date 05/03/2012

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
401 M Street, S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

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DATA MATRIX

Date May 3, 2012			EPA Reg. No./File Symbol 82557-XX		Page 1 of 5
Applicant's/Registrant's Name & Address Sinon USA, Inc. c/o Biologic, Inc. 115 Obtuse Hill Road Brookfield, CT 06804			Product Methomyl 29 SL		
Ingredient Methomyl					
Guideline Reference Number	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
830.1550	Product Identity and Composition	48825101	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
830.1600	Description of Materials Used to Produce the Product	7	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
830.1650	Description of Formulation Process	7	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
830.1670	Discussion of Formation of Impurities	7	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
830.1750	Certified Limits	7	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
830.1800	Enforcement Analytical Method	7	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
830.1900	Submittal of Samples				1
830.6302	Color	48825102	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
830.6303	Physical State	7	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
830.6304	Odor	7	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
830.6314	Oxidation / Reduction: Chemical Incompatibility				2
830.6315	Flammability / Flame Extension	48825103	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
830.6316	Explosibility				3
830.6317	Storage Stability				4
830.6319	Miscibility				5
830.6320	Corrosion Characteristics				6
830.6321	Dielectric Breakdown Voltage				7
830.7000	pH	48825104	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
Signature <i>Jane M. Miller</i>			Name and Title Jane M. Miller, Agent		Date 05/03/2012

Based on EPA Form 8570-35 (9-97) Electronic and Paper versions available. Submit only Paper version.

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DATA MATRIX

Date May 3, 2012			EPA Reg. No./File Symbol 82557-XX		Page 2 of 5
Applicant's/Registrant's Name & Address Sinon USA, Inc. c/o Biologic, Inc. t15 Obtuse Hill Road Brookfield, CT 06804			Product Methomyl 29 SL		
Ingredient Methomyl					
Guideline Reference Number	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
830.7100	Viscosity	48825105	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
830.7300	Density	48825106	Sinon USA, Inc.	Own	
870.1100	Acute Oral Toxicity	Cite-All		PAY	
870.1200	Acute Dermal Toxicity	Cite-All		PAY	
870.1300	Acute Inhalation	Cite-All		PAY	
870.2400	Acute Eye Irritation	Cite-All		PAY	
870.2500	Acute Dermal Irritation	Cite-All		PAY	
870.2600	Skin Sensitization	Cite-All		PAY	
The following companies have been sent offer to pay letters:			Bayer Cropscience LP	PAY	
			Research Triangle Park, NC		
			Farnam Companies Inc.	PAY	
			Phoenix, AZ		
			E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Co.	PAY	
			Wilmington, DE		
			Wellmark Int.	PAY	
			Schaumburg, IL		
			Denka Registrations	PAY	
			Westport, CT		
Signature <i>Jane M. Miller</i>			Name and Title Jane M. Miller, Agent		Date 05/03/2012

Data Matrix Footnotes

1. Not required at this time for this end-use product.
2. Not applicable. The product is water-based and does not contain combustible liquids.
3. Not applicable. Neither the technical grade active ingredient nor the inert ingredients are considered potentially explosive.
4. Will provide if required by Agency.
5. Not applicable. The product is not intended to be diluted with a petroleum solvent.
6. Not applicable. The product is not corrosive to its commercial packaging.
7. Not applicable. The product is not intended for use around electrical equipment.

Pages 188-189*Confidential Statement of Formula may be entitled to confidential treatment*